THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

IMPORTANT FROM ATLANTA.

Correspondence Between Hood and Sherman.

A TRUCE FOR TEN DAYS.

All Citizens to Leave the City.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—The *Journal's* special correspondent, under date of Atlanta, September 10, contains a congratulatory order of General Sherman, recounting his victories, and an agreement between Sherman and Hood for a ten days' truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon railroad, and the country around it, enclosed by a circle of two miles radius, for ten days, from September 12, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points south.

General Hood to General Sherman, under date of the 9th, says:—"Permit me to say the unprecedented measure you propose transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all the acts ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity I protest, believing that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people."

General Hood, in a letter to James M. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, says:—"I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal commander."

The letter from General Sherman to General Hood was not obtainable, but the following items from a notice issued by the Mayor, by permission of General Sherman, will give an idea thereof:—

All citizens are required to leave Atlanta and proceed either south or north.

The Government will furnish transportation south as far as Rough and Ready, and north as far as Chattanooga.

All citizens may take their movable property with them, and transportation will be furnished for all movables.

Negroes, who wish to do so, may go with their masters, and all other male negroes will be put in Government employ, and the women and children sent out of the lines.

General Sherman's order of the 4th inst. commences thus:—"The city of Atlanta, being held exclusively for warlike purposes, will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States and such civilian employees as may be retained by the proper department of the Government;" and concludes as follows:—"At the proper time just arrangements will be made for the supply to the troops of all articles they may need, over and above clothing, provisions, &c., furnished by the Government; and on no pretence whatever will traders, manufacturers, or sutlers be allowed to settle within the limits of fortified places, and if they manage to come in, in spite of this notice, the quartermaster will seize the stores, and appropriate them to the use of the troops, and deliver the parties and other unauthorized persons, who thus place their individual interests above that of the United States, in the hands of some provost marshal, to be put to labor on the fort, or be conscripted into one of our regiments and batteries already in service.

The same general principles will apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

All Quiet in Mobile Bay on the 3d—Rebels Conscripting Negroes in Alabama—Union Success in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The steamer *Creole*, from New Orleans on the 7th inst., has arrived at this port.

Amongst her passengers is the Hon. A. C. Hills.

The *Metacomet* had succeeded in blowing the *Nashville* out of the water at Dog River.

Some Rebel cavalry had been seen on Fish river.

A Fort Morgan letter of September 3, says there is nothing new there.

The Rebels in Alabama are conscripting all the negroes for service in their army.

The election in Louisiana drew out eleven thousand votes, and had gone favorably to the Union ticket.

Disaster at Sea—Loss of the Steamer "Gillum."

The following despatch has been received from Southwest Pass:—

"SOUTHWEST PASS, September 6, 12 M.—From Henry Churchill, commanding United States steamer *Circassian*, I learn that on the 1st inst., the small steamer *Gillum*, which left this port on the 18th ult., when about one hundred and twenty miles southeast of Sabine Pass, foundered and went down. Being loaded with lumber, a raft was made of that and her upper deck, which had parted from her hull before she went down, upon which the persons on board succeeded in getting. There were also eight persons and the captain got off in a small boat. They were rescued from their perilous situation by Captain Jones, commanding the *Pocahontas*, and placed on board the steamer *Circassian*. They number thirty-eight persons in all, and are now on their way to New Orleans. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Captain Mott was saved, and is on board the *Gertrude*.

"The *Gillum*, your readers will remember, was seized at Fort Jackson, about three or four weeks ago, on suspicion of being laden with arms and powder, and intended for the Rebels, but was released, as nothing contraband was discovered on board, and the captain (Mott, of Mott's battery) easily proved that he was merely going to Matamoros with a cargo of lumber."

The New York Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, September 15.—The Democratic State Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. The report admitting the Tammany delegates from New York City was adopted, and the Mozart delegates withdrew.

The McKean, Wood, and regular Mozart delegates, all retired.

Daniel Pratt, of Onondaga county, was elected permanent President.

The Steamer "Arabia."

HALIFAX, September 15.—The *Arabia* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston. Amongst her passengers are E. S. Sanford, Esq., President of the American Telegraph Company.

The "Kearsarge" at Fayal.

BOSTON, September 15.—The United States steamer *Kearsarge*, Commander Winslow, was at Fayal on the 24th ult., bound for New York.

Sherman to be Reinforced.

One-half of the 16th Corps, under General A. J. Smith, are on board of a fleet of steamboats going up the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers to reinforce General Sherman. They may stop by the way to clear out the raiders under Wheeler and Roddy, who are destroying the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga. This timely reinforcement of ten or twelve thousand men, will enable Sherman to extend his operations and strike heavier blows at the enemy.

The other half the 16th Corps, we presume, will remain in Western Tennessee, with headquarters at Memphis, for the protection of this district. Only roving bands of guerillas remain either in West Tennessee or Mississippi. Every available Rebel has been sent to Hood's army.

Latest Southern News

FASTING AT PETERSBURG AND IN GEORGIA.

General Richard Taylor at Mobile.

REBELS WANT ATLANTA BACK.

Hood in Evacuating the City Destroyed Several Locomotives, One Hundred and Fifty Cars, Five Thousand Enfield Rifles, Eighteen Car Loads of Ammunition and Ordnance Stores, with Three Million Rounds of Cartridges.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Richmond papers of the 12th inst., received here, present the following digest of news:—

Tuesday last was a day of fasting and prayer in Petersburg, in view of the threatened condition of the city and proximity of the enemy.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, in view of the proximity of Sherman, has also appointed this day as one of humiliation and prayer.

The Richmond *Whig* says that the work on the Dutch Gap canal proceeds slowly, owing to the continual fire from the Howlett House battery.

MOBILE, September 9.—General Dick Taylor is here at present. He has assumed command of the Department of Alabama and East Louisiana. Governor Watts is also in the city. Four blockaders are now in sight. All quiet.

The Macon *Telegraph* has a long editorial on the situation at Atlanta, in which it urges the Confederates to repossess this important place, and says:—We trust the Government will send every available man to reinforce General Hood. It is of the greatest importance that Atlanta shall be recovered from the enemy and his campaign defeated, and this can be done if a proper activity and sound policy are observed.

Rebel Losses at Atlanta.

The statements of the extent of our losses of stores, ordnance, and ammunition at Atlanta are contradictory. The Columbus *Sun*, of the 6th instant, says that they were very heavy; that before Atlanta was lost all our railroad stock that had been retained was destroyed, and it amounted to more than one hundred and fifty cars, and several engines. Eighteen of the cars were heavily loaded with ordnance stores; among which were about five thousand splendid Enfield or Tower muskets, entirely new, with all their equipments; a large number of bridles, saddles, canteens, with splendid web slings, sword, bayonets, axes, shovels, and other hardware in large quantities. About three million rounds of cartridges, and ammunition of all kinds, and of the very finest quality and character, were fired.

The Weldon Railroad.

This is a good specimen of buncombe, after Lee has thrice attempted to regain his hold on the Weldon railroad. It is from the Savannah *Republican*:—

The possession of the Weldon railroad by the enemy interrupts one of our lines of supply, and brings Grant three or four miles nearer the Danville road, distant about forty-five miles. This is all. We have in the Danville connection a shorter and better line than that by way of Weldon, which we found sufficient for the wants of the army for the first three years of the war.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Details of Wilson's Victory.

GEN. TORBERT PROMOTED.

CAVALRY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, NEAR SUMMIT POINT, VA., September 14.—Sheridan's army still remains intact, no important change having taken place in its position. The enemy is still occupying the same position, and has made no demonstrations of an aggressive nature within the last few days.

General Deven, who was wounded in the fight near Front Royal some weeks since, has returned to the field to resume command of his brigade.

The War Department has shown its appreciation of General Torbert's gallant service in his operations against Early in the valley by making him a major-general. Most certainly the cavalry corps has done nobly in the present campaign, and it is gratifying to know that the services of meritorious officers are appreciated.

First Lieutenant J. C. Hunt, of the 1st United States Cavalry, has been temporarily detached from his regiment, and appointed general inspector of ordnance and ordnance stores in General Stevenson's command.

THE GUERILLAS.

Mosebly's men have not all gone to Lee's army from this department. Yesterday a gang of them chased a small cavalry escort into Charlestown. It is a debateable question whether Mosebly is a nuisance to our army or not. One thing is certain, however, he does provost duty in our rear in a very effectual manner. The prestige of his name has a more salutary effect in preventing straggling than a score of our best regulated provost guards.

RECONNOISSANCE.

Yesterday the 1st and 3d Brigades of Merritt's Division made a reconnoisance from the right of our line in the vicinity of Bunker Hill. The enemy was found at that point in force, and for a short time our cavalry engaged him in a sharp skirmish. The object of the expedition being accomplished, the cavalry returned, having sustained a slight loss and captured a number of prisoners.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL REGIMENT.

A reconnoisance was also made on our left by General Getty's Division—the 2d of the 6th Corps. The command had not proceeded far beyond Berryville, when a column of Rebels was encountered, evidently advancing to ascertain our position. A brisk engagement ensued, during which a regiment of Rebels was surrounded in the woods and captured. The loss in killed and wounded on either side is trifling.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A Low Tart Inclined to be Very Sweet."

General Schenck describes the Chicago platform in a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday, as follows:—

"The truth is, that neither you nor I, nor the Democrats themselves, can tell whether they have a peace platform or a war platform; a peace ticket or a war ticket. Perhaps it may be explained in this way—that it is either one or the other, or both, or neither; but upon the whole it is both peace and war, that is, peace with the Rebels, and war against their own Government. It seems to have been thought necessary that Pendleton should be put on to balance McClellan, and McClellan to balance Pendleton. I know nothing at all that is like it, unless it may be the character of the fruit that is sold by an old lady who sits at the door of the Court House in Cincinnati. She is a shrewd old woman. A young sprig of a lawyer stepped up one day and said to her—'You seem to have some fine apples. Are they sweet or sour?' The old lady tried to take the measure of her customer, and find out whether his taste was for sweet or sour apples. 'Why, sir,' said she, 'they are rather acid; a sort of low tart, inclined to be very sweet.' Thus when we come to their leader after this, and inquire whether that platform is for peace or war, he will be compelled to say it is rather acid—a sort of low tart, inclined to be very sweet. It is neither peace nor war, yet both—such a mixture as is intended to make it palatable as possible to democratic tastes all round, without turning the stomachs of any of them. (Applause.) And if you believe that a compound of that kind is possible, why then, in God's name, shut your eyes and swallow it. But if you don't, I cannot understand how you and your leader, or any one, is going to be satisfied with the position in which you are placed."

PRESIDENTIAL

TROUBLES OF THE PEACE DEMOCRACY.

THE LEADERS IN COUNCIL.

Grand Pow-Vow in New York on Saturday Night.

MULLALY IN THE CHAIR.

Convention to be Held in Cincinnati.

CHARLES O'CONNER OR AELX. LONG.

The New York "Daily News" Backs Water.

M'CLELLAN MUST RECANT

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the Tribune.

A meeting of about fifty Peace Democrats was held on Saturday evening at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, to take action upon General McClellan's letter, and to consult upon the best means of organizing a Peace Party, and of selecting a Peace candidate for the Presidency. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Mullaly, the editor of *The Metropolitan Record*, who was then chosen President. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs Orton of *The Day-Book*, MacMasters of *The Freeman's Journal*, Ben Wood of *The Daily News*, Singleton and Green, of Illinois, George K. Shell, of Oregon, S. T. Brait, of New York, Chauncey Burr, W. T. Smith, Anderson, and others.

All the members present seemed to be moved by the bitterest feelings against General McClellan, denouncing him as having broken his pledge to the Democratic Party, thereby compromising its enemies in the ensuing election. Messrs. Shell, Singleton, and Chauncey Burr were among the prominent speakers of the evening, and S. T. Suit, of New York, presented the following resolution as the sense of all those present:—

Resolved, That the call be addressed to the Jeffersonian Democrats to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of the present month, for the purpose of appointing a candidate representing that branch of the Democratic party which the letter of General McClellan completely ignores.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned to next week, when other distinguished members of the party are expected to be present.

Among the the candidates named for the Presidency, the names which seemed to be received with the greatest favor were those of Messrs. O'Connor of this city and Long of Ohio.

No Peace Nomination to be Made.

From the New York Daily News.

Some of our Peace friends have expressed themselves in favor of an independent Peace nomination for the Presidency. We hope that they will abandon the project immediately. It is too late in the campaign for any independent ticket to have the remotest chance of success. The Peace party could not, within the brief space before the eighth of November, organize sufficiently to exhibit their real strength. But the absence of that strength from the McClellan ticket would be ruinous to it, and we yet hope that General McClellan will recede from his antagonism with the platform.

Gentlemen who have hitherto been consistent peace men, may, like Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, James W. Wall, Fernando Wood, and others, choose to efface their record, and give up a peace platform for one that promises a vigorous prosecution of hostilities; but they cannot carry the masses of the peace party to the polls. Unless General McClellan should express himself in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, hundreds of thousands of peace men will stay away from the polls on the 8th of November. They will be disfranchised, for they will be without a candidate. The peace party will not nominate a candidate.

An Appeal to General McClellan.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

Less than two months have to pass, and then the most eventful day in our history will have come. Every hour of the intervening time is as precious to the country as to the dying sinner the minutes by which he earns or forfeits redemption. A united Democracy can save the land—a divided Democracy must inevitably betray it to its ruin. The inscrutable purposes of Providence have assigned to one man the power to adjust the balance in which trembles a people's destiny. It rests with George B. McClellan to pronounce whether there shall be division or concord in the Democratic ranks.

Vain and thoughtless men who turn from the reality to court the false creation of their hopes, and wicked men who choose rather to sacrifice their country than to cast aside the fatal fruits of their political deception, may affect to sneer at the position forced upon the peace party in defense of their sacred principle; but the solemn truth asserts itself that unless the unhappy breach be closed, and that speedily, through it Mr. Lincoln will force his way to the confirmation of his despotism.

"Why, then, do not the Peace men yield their position?" those will ask who are ready to trample upon principle that they may serve expediency. We do not answer them; but to the honest Democratic masses, who respect consistency and political good faith, we answer: because we are standing guard upon the Democratic platform, and we cannot desert our post without dishonor to ourselves and destruction to the Democratic party. There is something that would be more destructive to Democracy than defeat in next November.

We hold that a political partisan owes higher allegiance to the platform of his party than to any candidate, and we cannot and will not assist in establishing the precedent that a candidate may cancel the spirit or substance of the resolutions in whose name he may be nominated. It is safer to trust the assembled wisdom, discretion, and political experience of a Convention representing the sentiment and wishes of the masses, than to rely upon the judgment of an individual.

It is a time-honored rule of the Democracy and an imperative obligation, that the individuality of the nominee shall be merged in the principle enunciated by the party; and being convinced that a departure from that rule would destroy the elements of Democratic strength and imperil the very existence of the party, we adhere to the Chicago platform, although we should stand there in complete isolation.

But, while every dictate of conscience demands that we should hold this position, we behold with anguish and dismay the deplorable consequences that threaten from the lack of unity in the Democratic ranks. To contemplate the retention in office of Abraham Lincoln for another Presidential term, is to us like being forced to gaze for ever into an abyss where the fragments of our liberties are tossing upon the waves of the blood of our countrymen, and from whose fearful depths ascend the shrieks of mangled thousands and the wails of bereaved millions.

We appeal to the one man who has the power to avert this terrible misfortune to avert it. General McClellan has but to lift his hand and make a sign, and it is done. In view of the horrors that encircle the official presence of Abraham Lincoln, in view of our utter detestation of the man, and our forebodings of what will come should he retain his sceptre, we are willing to assume the attitude of suppliance before General McClellan, in behalf of our country. We ask of him only to redeem the pledge made to the Peace party at Chicago.

He has but to raise the standard that was given into his charge at Chicago by the Convention, and the Peace men will hasten to do service beneath its folds. Let him assert that, in the event of his election, he will favor the proposition for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and a convention of all the States, and no journal will be more earnest in his support than the *Daily News*, no portion of the Democracy will more readily than the Peace men give him their suffrages.

We do not appeal to his ambition, but to his patriotism, to his humanity, and to his sense of justice. Let him do justice to the Peace party, not for the sake of his election, but for the sake of ridding his country from the pestilence of civil strife that breathes from the nostrils of Abraham Lincoln.

We know not how far General McClellan may reject the principles supported by this paper throughout the war, but we believe that he will accord to us the credit of sincerity and consistency. He may differ with the Peace men in opinion, but he must respect them. If he is familiar with their record, he must know that they have trodden a straightforward path, beset with many dangers and discomforts to them, and without promise of guerdon beyond the consciousness of having done their duty.

After having toiled and suffered, and hoped for their country's sake for four long, terrible years, they are now without a candidate, and why? because they have been true to the platform of the party. Give them an opportunity to serve their country at the polls in November next. Their plank in the Chicago platform is the immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. Let General McClellan indorse that proposition, and the Democracy are united.

We have done all that conscience dictates and that honor permits to rejoin the sundered link. Should Abraham Lincoln be retained in office, ours will be, in part, the misfortune and the sorrow, but not the responsibility.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The steamer *Liberty*, from Havana on the 17th, arrived at this port this morning.

Business in Havana is quite dull. There is no business engaged in with or for the United States, except what is done by the regular packet traders. Exchange is improved; on the United States northern cities, 51@52 per cent. discount for sixty day bills.

The health of Havana is improving.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Flour has advanced 10@15 cents. Sales of 10,500 bbls. at $9·30@9·90 for State; $11·50@14 for Ohio, and $11·25@14·25 for Southern. Wheat 1@3 cents higher; 40,000 bushels sold; Chicago Spring, $2·21@2·28; Milwaukie Club, $2·12@2·18; Western, $2·18@2·48. Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef dull. Mess Pork, $42·75@43. Lard firm, 21@21½. Whisky firm. Receipts—Of Flour, 2000 bbls.; Wheat, 50 bushels; Corn, 300 bushels.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Cumberland preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 128¾; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 123½; Reading, 130; Hudson River, 117½; Erie, 104½; Gold, 227½; One Year Certificates, 94; Treasury 7·30s, 110½; Ten-Forty's, 97; Five-Twenty Coupons, 109½; Registered ditto, 108¾; Registered 6s, 1867, 128; Coupon 5s of 1868, 121; Registered, 118; 6s of 1867, 128.

The Late Arbitrary Arrest.

Here is the late General Order of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee which caused the "arbitrary arrest" of Vallandigham on the 9th inst., while he was going to Pennsylvania, viz:—

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S MEETINGS WITHDRAWN.

"The appointments heretofore made for Hon. C. L. Vallandigham are withdrawn.

"JOHN G. THOMPSON,
"Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.
"F. JAEGER, Secretary."

Completion of the Iron-clad "Dictator."

The ocean iron-clad monitor *Dictator*, lying at the foot of Thirteenth street, North River, is very nearly completed. Orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department, by Captain Ericsson, that she will proceed on a secret and important expedition on the 1st of October. It is the earnest desire of the Department to at once test her qualities in active service; but the service is so momentous, that no trial trip can be made either upon the river or upon the ocean, and everything will be hastened forward as rapidly as possible, in order to equip and man the vessel where she now lies. In all probability she will go to the Navy Yard to be put in commission. Her complement of officers is nearly completed, and the crew can easily be furnished at a moment's notice. The only test that will be made prior to her departure is that upon her machinery, which will be tested the second time next week at the dock. All that we can say at present as to her future destiny is that she is to go South.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Newspaper Enterprise in Turkey.

We have received a copy of an American paper published in Constantinople, the appearance of which is equal to that of any paper in this country. The most interesting part of its contents is a letter from a New York correspondent, which is alleged to be from the pen of Mr. Oscanyan, the Oriental lecturer. The letter aims to aid the journalists in Turkey, by giving them an account of the origin, rise, and progress of newspapers, both in Europe and American, placing the American press far ahead of the European, in point of enterprise. With the view of imparting a practical idea of the management of a daily paper in this country, Mr. Oscanyan describes minutely and with pictorial illustrations, a newspaper office in New York.

—Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, has been appointed one of the Board of State Charities, in place of Otis Norcross, resigned.

—Advices from Mexico, just received, indicate that the recent movements of Cortinas are not by any means decisive, or of the importance which has been attached to them, but are to be regarded simply as raids upon isolated detachments of French troops upon the extreme outposts of General Bazaine's army, the principal object of which is robbery and plunder.

—Lieutenant-Commander Williams, late of the United States steamer *Pocahontas*, who, with others of the naval service, was captured a year since in the boat attack upon Fort Sumter, came North a few days ago upon a forty-five days' parole from Mr. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, to effect an exchange of himself and thirteen other naval officers captured at the same time. The exchange has been effected, and Commander Williams remains North. The others are expected to return within a few days, in exchange for a like number about to be sent South. The parole and exchange were made upon the suggestion and request of Secretary Mallory.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 61. Noon, 76. One P. M. 76½. Wind, W. N. W.

HURRY UP.—The calls of Generals Grant and Sherman for more help will no doubt meet with a hearty response from the people of the North. At no time will prompt action in filling up our armies have more effect upon the enemy than now; "even greater than a victory over them," says General Grant in his letter to the President.

When such facts are announced from so high a source as that quoted, we cannot but believe that every man in the land will use his utmost endeavors to aid the Government in the desire expressed, and either personally or by representatives send thousands of men to the great armies of the North.

In our own city it behooves us to diligently set out to fill the quota. Several thousand more men are needed, and though but a few days are left us yet, the object can readily be consummated. From all appearances the draft will undoubtedly take place.

As will be seen by our telegrams, it is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers on Monday, the 19th inst., and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible. Shall Philadelphia be exempted from the draft?

UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.—Colonel Sickles of the 6th Union League Regiment, has received orders to march his regiment to the seat of war on Monday next. Previous to the departure of the regiment, a grand street parade will be made, and the men will be entertained at the Refreshment Saloons. The regiment numbers twelve full companies, and is at present encamped at Camp Cadwalader. It is proposed to raise three more companies, and recruiting for these companies will still continue, and the organizations as soon as full will be forwarded to the regiment. This will make the regiment 1500 strong. More than one-half of the men are re-enlisted veterans, while the officers are all old soldiers, and many of them, like Colonel Sickles, have passed through nearly all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac has participated.

A PLEASANT CHANGE.—None will regret the change in the weather that is experienced to-day. Once more the sun has broken through the clouds that have obscured it for a week past, and the skies are clear, and the atmosphere soft and balmy. Fall overcoats are for the time being laid aside, and linen dusters have again made their appearance on our thoroughfares.

Our principal promenade streets were thronged this morning with crowds of pedestrians, and the ladies arrayed in silks and satins turned out *en masse*. Hundreds of our citizens, who have been detained by the cool weather, are now preparing for tours among the mountains of this and other States, and if the weather continues, the exodus from our city during the coming week will be very great.

IN BEHALF OF THE PROVOST GUARD.—The Provost Guard which daily patrols our city, though it has very unpleasant duties to perform, nevertheless executes them with fidelity. Not alone do they succeed in nabbing deserters and bounty jumpers, but very frequently it falls within their province to arrest officers as well as privates who have exceeded the limits of their furloughs, and who, by this means, are forced to return to their regiments in the field, where their services are at this time, more than ever before, so much needed.

It is ludicrously amusing to note the conduct of some officers when they are approached on the public streets by a captain of the guard and asked for their passes. As a general thing, these officers are gentlemen, as well as soldiers, and their conduct in the exercise of their duties savors much of gentility and politeness. Nevertheless, in some instances the officers thus accosted display a modicum of asininity that is laughable in the extreme. We noticed a case in point a few days since, in which a Lieutenant-Colonel, an officer on the staff of a Major-General in the army of the Potomac, was stopped on Chesnut street, by an officer of the Provost Guard, and asked for his pass.

"Who are you?" inquired the colonel, dilating his little form to the full extent of its capacity.

"Captain of the Provost Guard!" was the modest and respectful reply.

"Is it your custom to patrol the streets thus?" continued our pompous friend. "I was not aware of the fact before."

"We have a daily patrol, sir."

Not yet satisfied, and still hesitating, the Colonel again inquired, "Who commands this post, sir?"

"Major-General Cadwalader," was the response.

"Ah! ah!" remarked the Colonel, at the same time producing his pass, which he handed to the Captain, with the remark, "I am an officer on Major-General ——'s staff. My respects to General Cadwalader when you see him."

The pass was examined and returned, and the Colonel strode down the street in the manner of a full-blown peacock. Not a few mouths in the crowd, which had congregated during the interview, evinced a disposition to sound a prolonged whistle, expressive of their proper conception of the awful dignity of the officer who had just left them, while others broke out into an audible laugh.

Now such conduct, to say the least of it, is simply ridiculous. Every soldier who has a right to be in the city will not object to show his pass when called upon for it, and that, too, in the most gentlemanly manner. While so many officers and soldiers are daily seen upon our thoroughfares who, as has been frequently brought to our notice, are here on "French leave," those who are entitled to the benefits of a furlough should aid the Provost Guard in every possible manner to discover these runaways, and have them brought to military justice.

To do otherwise draws suspicion to themselves, and they, in many cases, are obliged to suffer at the hands of the public with those who are looked upon as "shirkers" and cowards. Those who, of all others, are so accustomed to give orders and have them obeyed in the army, should not attempt to conflict with the military authorities when they visit our city, even if the person accosted is a lieutenant-colonel, and the officer in the discharge of his duty a captain of the Provost Guard.

DRAFT MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward was held last evening, in the basement of the North Baptist Church, Eighth street, below Jefferson, to take measures to avoid the draft. Rev. Dr. Hall, President of the Ward Association, occupied the chair. The Treasurer, John M. Riley, Esq., stated that he had put in, during the past day, forty-two recruits, and that there was a deficiency still of one hundred and ninety-two men. The names of one hundred and two men had been obtained who had enlisted in the navy, but the return having been rendered too late, an allowance would not be made for them on the present draft. A large amount of money was subscribed during the evening.

NEW JERSEY ITEMS.—The quota of Camden is not yet full, but strenuous exertions are being made to raise the requisite number of men before the draft takes place; which, as is known, has been ordered for Monday next....The Gas Company of Camden fixed the price of gas to consumers from the 1st instant, at $4 per 1000 feet, besides the Government stamp....Measures are being adopted to hold a large mass meeting in Camden, at which the nominations of Lincoln and Johnson will be ratified....The quota of Trenton is full, and on Saturday, we learn, there was a surplus of forty men....The work on the new Catholic Church, Camden, is progressing finely. It will be a splendid edifice when completed.

A FAST YOUTH.—A young man named Frederick Blake, alias Charles Green, was tried at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of larceny of jewelry, valued at $800, the property of Mrs. Louisa Harrison, living at No. 1712 Sansom street. The trunk of Mrs. Harrison was rifled of three diamond rings, a gold watch, chain, chatelaine, and other trinkets of value. Blake was apprehended in New York, at the St. James' Hotel, by Detective Levy, of this city. The missing articles, with the exception of one diamond ring, was found in the trunk of Blake. He was committed in default of one thousand dollars bail.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—At the Great Council of this body yesterday, the following Great Chiefs were elected and "raised:"

Angus Cameron, of Pennsylvania, G. I.
Moses L. Merrill, District of Columbia, G. S. S.
Augusta Roettger, of West Virginia, G. J. S.
A. C. Diboll, of Ohio, G. Propt.
John L. Booker, of Maryland, G. C. of R.
William G. Gorsuch, of Maryland, G. K. of W.
Charles Hebel, of Kentucky, G. T.
James G. King, of New Jersey, G. M.

The principal business before the Council was the consideration of the new Constitution.

MISDEMEANOR.—Walter Barry was arraigned before Alderman Butler, yesterday afternoon, charged with misdemeanor. He is the proprietor of a liquor store at Tenth and Jefferson streets. The complaint was brought by a woman whose husband is in the habit of frequenting the place and becoming intoxicated. She notified Barry not to sell her husband any more liquor, but he refused to obey and was arrested. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

PEACH THIEVES.—Twenty baskets of peaches, valued at twenty-five dollars, consigned to a Mr. Vogel, were stolen by Eliza Fordham and Catharine Harrison, on the 7th inst. These peaches were purchased by a Mrs. Snyder and left in the care of a man named Martin, by whom they were to be delivered. The parties accused met Martin and obtained the peaches from him. They were held in $800 bail to answer.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the National Union Association, held at the Robert Raikes School House, last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, William H. Ruddiman; Vice-President, William Wood; Secretary, J. Eldon Salter; Treasurer, Samuel Sweeney.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to 125 volunteers. Only two days more are left before the draft will be enforced. Our quota should be lessened as much as possible. Those wards that are most tardy in recruiting will be drawn first.

VIOLATION OF AN ORDINANCE.—The driver of a car was arrested yesterday at Eighth and Chesnut streets, and arraigned before Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of violating the ordinance which prohibits the cars from stopping on the crossings to solicit passengers. The driver was fined.

SALE OF BOOKS.—Messrs. George W. Childs, J. B. Lippincott & Co., and Willis P. Hazzard are large contributors to the semi-annual fall trade sales of books which opened this morning in New York. The invoice of Mr. Hazzard was brought under the hammer this morning.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—John Miller, the lad who was run over on the 9th inst. by a car on the Germantown railroad, at Ninth and Wallace streets, died yesterday at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DEFRAUDING A RECRUIT.—Henry F. Druckermiller was held in $800 bail yesterday, upon the charge of enlisting a man named Thomas Ames, and keeping the $525 bounty money which became due him in consequence of his enlistment.

MUSICAL.—A trial of the new organ built for the First Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, will take place this evening. The public are invited to inspect the organ.

ROBBERY.—A night or two since the tailor store of Mr. Samuel Watson, No. 412 S. Tenth street, was robbed of cloth and ready-made clothing to the value of $400.

A WAIF.—A female infant, a few days old, was found upon the doorstep of a dwelling at Thirty-seventh and Market streets last night. It was sent to the Almshouse.

FIRE.—This morning, shortly after 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in a three-story brick structure, No. 309 Race street. The building is used as a manufacturing establishment, and was occupied by several firms. The first floor was occupied by J. C. Homeyers, steam block-letter manufacturer. Thomas Deitz, turner in bone, ivory, and hard wood, occupied a part of the second floor, while the back portion of the same floor was rented by H. H. Milhoefer, wood-turner. A portion of the building was also used by H. Calverley, worker in Britannia metals. At the time the fire broke out, there was a considerable quantity of combustible material on hand, and the flames spread with great fury. The whole building was completely gutted out, scarcely anything being left, except the walls. Some valuable machinery was also destroyed; but the precise loss we were not able to learn.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE AND CAPTURE.—On Tuesday, while Assistant Provost Marshal Shenk, of Lancaster, was taking the recruits from that city to camp, one of them named Myers broke from the ranks on Ridge avenue, and ran into a lager beer saloon. He was caught, and brought out by Private Hayes, one of the guard, when Myers again made off at full speed. The guard followed, ordering him to halt, or he would fire. To this Myers paid no attention, but a ball from Hayes' army revolver brought him to. The ball passed through the fleshy part of the arm near the shoulder. He was taken to the camp hospital. It is dangerous business for an enlisted man to attempt to escape, as the guards are justified in shooting all who do so, and the Veteran Reserves, who constitute the guards, will not be likely to shrink from their duty.

A NEW REGIMENT.—Another regiment, the "Birney Zouaves," is about being organized. It will be attached to a brigade for special service. A voltigeur regiment will be raised in Michigan, and the zouave regiment in Pennsylvania—four companies from Philadelphia, three in Northern and three in Western Pennsylvania. The uniform will be dark blue, trimmed with scarlet, loose trowsers, and long jacket.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—A flag presentation by the Supervisory Committee to the 45th Regiment United States Colored Troops, and the 127th Colored Troops, will take place at Camp William Penn this afternoon.

PERSONAL.—Among the military arrivals in this city, we notice that of the gallant Colonel Samuel P. Spear, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, now commanding 2d Brigade, General Kautz's Division, General Gregg's Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—In the Nineteenth Ward each individual residing therein has been assessed twenty-five dollars, for the purpose of procuring recruits to fill up the quota of the ward.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Sacks.
Sacktees.
Jaquettes.
Business Suits.
Walking Coats,
In French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres.
Black and Colored Beavers, &c.
At CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S one price first-class Clothing Emporium, under the "Continental."

ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—Since the opening of the elegant new warerooms in this city, at No. 630 Chesnut street, by the Florence Sewing Machine Company, for the sale of their celebrated instruments, the demand for them has been so much increased that the company have been obliged to enlarge their facilities for manufacturing them. They are now ready, however, to furnish the largest orders for them. The "*Florence*" has won for itself the highest name in the sewing machine category. It is unquestionably the best in use. Every machine sold is *warranted* to give satisfaction.

PHOTOGRAPHS—Of unsurpassed style and execution, are made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. See his life-size Photographs in Oil colors, Ivorytypes, and Carte de Visites.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant is the standard remedy, at all times safe and reliable. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF OPENS AND purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. Sold by Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107½	108¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	110	112
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	93¾	94¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	90	91
Gold	225	233
5-20 Bonds	109¾	110½

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	227	228
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	207	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	202	..
Spanish Quarters	197	..
Penn. Currency	⅜ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	8½	9¼	Keystone Oil	1	2
Big Mountain Coal	7	7½	Venango Oil	1	1 1-16
Green Mt. Coal	5¼	6	Union Petroleum	3½	3¾
N. Carbondale	..	2½	Beacon Oil	..	1⅛
New Creek	1⅛	1¼	Seneca Oil	1½	1¾
Feeder Dam Coal	..	1½	Organic Oil	1½	1⅝
Clinton Coal	1¼	1½	Franklin Oil	..	2
Butler Coal	16	18½	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¼	1⅜
Keystone Zinc	2¼	2¾	Irving Oil	7½	7¾
Excelsior Oil	13-16	1 3-16	Pope Farm Oil	..	1
Big Tank	2 3-16	2⅜	Densmore	11¼	11¾
Continental	2½	3	Dalzell Oil	11¾	12
Farrell	3½	3¾	McIlheny	8½	8¾
Oil Creek	5¾	5⅞	Olmstead	2¼	2½
Maple Shade Oil	17	18¼	Noble & Delameter	15¾	16
McClintock Oil	7	7¼	Petroleum Centre	4½	4¾
Perry Oil	4¼	5	Story Farm	3½	3¾
Mineral Oil	2½	3	Bruner	1⅛	1¼

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, September 15.—Quercitron Bark is quiet. No sales have been reported.

Cloverseed comes in slowly, and is in demand at $13@14 ₱ 64lbs. A sale of 400 bushels Timothy was made at $5·23@6·50 ₱ bushel; 300 bushels Flaxseed sold at $3·70.

The Provision market is quiet, but prices are well maintained.

The dull feature noted in the Flour Market for a few days past still continues, and the sales are only to a limited extent. A sale of a few hundred barrels is reported at $11·50 for extras, and $12@12·50 for extra family. Sales to the trade are making at $11·50 for superfine up to $12·50 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet.

There is a steady demand for Wheat, but there is very little here; sales of good Pennsylvania and Southern red are making at $2·57@2·60 ₱ bush. and white at $2·75@2·85. Rye is in demand at $1·80@1·83. There is very little Corn here; sales of 7000 bush. mixed Western at $1·71@1·73; yellow sells in a small way at $1·73. Oats are better; 3000 bush. Delaware sold at 90c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Whisky is in limited request at $1·84@1·87 for bbls., with sales of 200 bbls.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Vicksburg, Haskell, New Haven, H. A. Adams.
Schr A. Kelly, Baker, New York, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. E. Carlisle, Sheldon, Providence, do.
Schr Statesman, Nickerson, Boston, R. N. Rathbun.
Steamer Goliah, Shaw, Hatteras Inlet, S. Flanagan.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Maria White, Varney, 2 days from Baltimore, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co. Passed in the bay barques Charles Brewer, from Matanzas; Mahlon Williamson, from Tampa Bay; Our Union, from Key West, and brig Anemosi, from Morocco, with wool; also, schrs Forest King, from New Orleans, and Maria Lent, deeply laden.

Brig J. P. Ellicott, Devereux, 6 days from Port Royal, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr E. F. Lewis, Lee, 10 days from Portland, with plaster to Baker & Folsom.

Schr F. Moss, Davis, 5 days from New York, with mdse to captain.

Schr Mary A. Rich, Hardy, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Flying Dragon, Daniels, 5 days from Gloucester with mdse to George B. Kerfoot.

Schr Smith Tuttle, Rich, 5 days from Providence, with mdse to George B. Kerfoot.

Schr Mary Clark, Disney, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse to George B. Kerfoot.

Schr E. Rickey, Tice, 5 days from Wellfleet, with mdse to George B. Kerfoot.

Schr Ben, Fulford, 7 days from Hatteras Inlet, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr T. Lake, Risley, 4 days from Gloucester, with ice to captain.

Schr Grace Girdler, Clark, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

Schr Mantua, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer C. Logan, Dinmore, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., September 14.—The fleet in the roadstead on Sunday exceeded a hundred sail, all of which went to sea early this morning. Four schooners came in last night and anchored inside the Ice Breaker, where they remain up to this writing (8 A. M.). Wind N.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, September 15.

The Stock Market continues dull, but steady, and the transactions are limited. In Government bonds there is less doing. 5-20s sold at 103½, coupons off; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 107¾@108, and 7·30s at 110@110¼.

Railroad shares are steady, with sales of Reading at 64¼@65, which is a slight advance; Northern Central at 54½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 74; Little Schuylkill 46¾, an advance of ¾; Norristown 65½; Catawissa common, at 20; North Pennsylvania Railroad scrip sold at 86; Elmira Railroad bonds at 108, and North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds at 100; 157 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 85 for Beaver Meadow; 62 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Catawissa preferred; 33¾ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 48 for Long Island. New City 6s are selling at 106.

Coal Oil Stocks are rather dull, but steady, with sales of Irving at 7½; Dalzell at 22¾@12; Noble & Delamater, 16@16¼, which is an advance; Rock Oil at 5; Perry at 4¼; McClintock at 7, and Egbert at 3¾.

There is very little doing in City Passenger Railways, and prices are without change. West Philadelphia sold at 70, 26½ was bid for Girard College, 70 for Second and Third, and 11 for Race and Vine.

Bank shares are firm, but there is little or nothing doing. 162 was bid for North America, 132½ for Philadelphia, 65 for Farmers' & Mechanics', 56 for Commercial, 27½ for Mechanics', 40 for Penn Township, 80 for Western, 27¼ for Manufacturers' & Mechanics', 34½ for Consolidation, 46 for Commonwealth, and 46 for Union.

Canal shares are without change; 33½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, common; 39½ for preferred; 138 for Morris Canal preferred, and 19 for Susquehanna Canal bonds.

The Money Market is less easy, but the rates are without any material change. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at 8@10 per cent.

Gold is firm, and prices have advanced, opening at 230; fell off, and sold at 227½ at 11 o'clock; advanced and sold at 229 at 12; and 228½ at 12½.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington says: "Eleven millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds on account of the recent loan of thirty-one and a half millions, have been sent off by the Treasury Department. All the certificates thus far received are satisfactory. Government has justly decided that our soldiers must be paid before the contractors. This will be welcome news not only to our worthy braves, but to their families, and prove that the interests of the army are safe in the hands of the present Administration.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 15.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Tar Farm..sat	3½	300 sh Globe Oil....b5	2¾
500 sh Howe's Ed..b5wn	1½	1000 sh do.......b10	2[illegible]
400 sh Petr Centre....	4⅝	50 sh Ball Creek	[illegible]
300 sh McClintock .b5	7	300 sh McIlheney	
450 sh do..........	7	200 sh Excelsior Oil..	3¼
600 sh do.......b30	7¼	200 sh Story Farm....	[illegible]
100 sh do........c	7	100 sh Reading R.....	61¾

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U.S.5-20s con off	103¾	100 sh Coal Ridge..b5	17¼
$45 North Pa scrip..	86	200 sh N. Central	54½
$1000 N Pa. 6s........	100	200 sh Egbert Oil.....	3¾
$5000 Elmira 7s.......	108	200 sh Sch Nav pf....	39½
$868 Sch. Nv. 6s '82...	91½	150 sh Sch. Nav com.	33½
79 sh Read. R. R....	65	285 sh Penna RR.....	74
100 sh do.........c	64¾	9 sh Lit Sch R.....	46¾
200 sh IrwinOil	7½	20 sh Norristown R.	65½
150 sh Dalzell Oil ...c	11¾	100 Catawissa R.....	20
300 sh do........b5	12	20 sh West Phil R .b5	70
100 sh Noble & Del...	16	30 sh Girard Bank...	26¼
150 sh do..........	16¾	45 sh Minehill........	62
100 sh Rock Oil......	5	200 sh Densmore Oil..	11½
450 sh McClintock..b5	7	100 sh Long Island...	48
150 sh Perry Oil......	4¼	20 sh Morris Cn pf...	138

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off	107¾	bid	..	sales
Rock Island Railroad	..	bid	107½	sales
Reading Railroad	65	bid	63¾	sales
Illinois Central Railroad	..	bid	128¾	sales
Northwestern	..	bid	52	sales
New York Central Railroad	125½	bid	126	sales
Erie Railroad	104½	bid	105	sales
Hudson Railroad	117½	bid	118¾	sales
Gold	227½	bid	..	sales
United States 5-20s	110¼	bid	110¼	sales
Market	Steady.			

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	230	12 M.	229
11 A. M.	227½	1 P. M.	228½

Market active and strong.

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1540 bbls.; Wheat, 8500 bush.; Corn, 8860 bush.; Oats, 8200 bushels.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—"Money is working quite easy under an arrangement of the Sub-Treasury in regard to temporary loans. So far as Bank Clearing-House certificates are concerned, the usual ten days' notice is waived, the Banks agreeing to reduce the rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent. as a consideration. It is no part of the present policy of the Treasury to produce a dear money market, and the new arrangement will probably be permanent in the absence of a money panic. There is a fresh demand for 7·30s, and the orders are widely distributed. Confidence in Government securities steadily advances at home and abroad, and the darkest financial days have been passed. On call, money has been abundant at 7 per cent."

—The *Pittsburg Commercial* thus alludes to the formation of a daily Stock Board in that city:—"We are glad to be able to announce that the Bankers' and Brokers' Board, of this city, have made arrangements to meet daily to transact business on a similar basis with that of the Philadelphia and New York stock boards. The list of securities dealt in here is already larger, it is said, than that of the Philadelphia Stock Board, and many of these, when purchases or sales are to be made, can only be dealt in through the New York or Philadelphia boards."

—The following abstract of Pennsylvania Coal Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season as compared with corresponding time last year:—

Companies.	Week.	This Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading RR	173,077	2,346,616	2,132,159	112,456
Schuylkill Nav	30,516	637,100	511,757	125,346
Lehigh Nav	24,209	464,727	441,338	23,759
Lehigh V. RR	26,912	1,014,427	566,036	448,392
Del. & Lack	50,614	889,619	812,672	76,947
Del. & Hud	24,936	584,674	494,190	90,484
Penna Coal	28,017	492,535	388,190	104,345
Shamokin	7,889	198,441	164,545	33,893
Broad Top	8,372	271,316	223,223	48,093
Lykens Valley	5,097	105,357	76,604	28,752
Treverton	1,464	52,486	38,723	13,750
Total	380,063	7,057,541	6,249,972	805,367

—The following is the capital to the National Banking System subscribed to the 31st of August:—

Maine	$2,100,000	Michigan	$1,362,500
New Hampshire	660,000	Illinois	4,007,950
Vermont	1,310,000	Kentucky	200,000
Massachusetts	15,551,000	Missouri	1,509,800
Connecticut	4,825,000	Nebraska	50,000
Rhode Island	500,000	West Virginia	294,000
New York	20,153,800	Columbia	509,000
Pennsylvania	10,215,000	Delaware	300,000
New Jersey	2,220,000	Wisconsin	597,500
Maryland	1,550,000	Minnesota	300,000
Virginia	100,000	Iowa	1,245,000
Louisiana	500,000	Kansas	160,000
Ohio	10,012,400	Tennessee	350,000
Indiana	3,443,000		
Total			$81,465,530
Circulation issued			44,425,210
United States Stocks deposited			56,772,000
In Registered 6s		$28,561,000	
Coupon 6s		17,963,100	
Registered 5s		7,637,000	
Coupon 5s		2,610,900	—56,772,000

—The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending September 12, and since Jan. 1:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$4,009,321	$3,112,397	$5,134,988
Prev. reported	94,647,781	121,685,327	148,545,424
Since Jan. 1	$98,765,612	$124,797,724	$153,680,412

—Bank of England statement for the week ending August 24:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,732,570	Governm't debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion	12,082,570
		Silver bullion	....
Total	£26,732,750	Total	£26,732,570

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government securities (including dead weight annuity)	£10,797,985
Rest	3,648,027	Other securities	19,981,611
Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	5,386,735	Notes	6,221,093
Other deposits	13,714,161	Gold and Silver Coin	116,588
Seven days and other bills	536,398		
Total	£37,739,451	Total	£37,739,451

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN FOR PEACE.

It is, says Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to the peace men of the North, of no use to talk to me or my people about ending this war on any other basis than the independence of the "Confederate States." We cannot and will not agree to a peace on terms short of that. Rather than do so, we will fight until the present generation of us is exterminated, and then our children shall seize up the swords we drop, and prosecute the strife to the bitter end.

Such sentiments as these, expressed so positively and deliberately, ought, we think, to silence utterly the cowardly cant of the ultra peace partisans in this section of the country, while they should quite as effectually convince the more moderate members of the Democratic party of the obvious futility of their proposition for an armistice, in order to negotiate, in any form, for restoring a union from which the chief of the Rebellion tells us he and his have seceded forever.

General MCCLELLAN may not have accepted the Chicago platform, on which he was nominated, in express words, but his late letter does, nevertheless, adopt it in substance. He favors the idea of treating with the Rebels about an adjustment of the national troubles, whenever it may appear probable that they are disposed to confer respecting the matter; and it is evident enough that if a conference is once opened, it will necessarily require a cessation of hostilities while the negotiations are in progress. But why think of opening such negotiations at all, unless it shall be first ascertained that the insurgents will consent to return to their allegiance to the Constitution and the Union if such terms, and those alone, are offered on our side? To call a peace convention, without having that point previously understood, would be preposterous in the extreme.

It would, indeed, be granting a truce and making arrangements for a purpose to which the head of the Rebel Government has repeatedly and emphatically declared that he and the Southern people will never willingly assent. Such silly trifling with the welfare and honor of the Nation would be eminently unworthy of any Administration of the National Government, and the wonder is that any sane man, with the least pretension to patriotism, can contemplate it for a moment with other feelings than those of intense disgust.

But if hostilities were even suspended to admit of "an ultimate convention of all the States," for the purpose of negotiating a peace, how, pray, could such a body be convened? The Administration at Washington would not be able to convoke or bring together representatives from the Rebel States to meet those from the North. And it is not probable that Mr. DAVIS would consent to aid Mr. LINCOLN or even General MCCLELLAN in the matter, unless with the previous understanding that this section of the country will agree to treat for a final pacification on the basis of Southern independence.

But even if DAVIS were likely to concur in the proposition of the Northern peace men for a convention, we are told by journalists at the South that he has no legal power to authorize the measure, and that if it were done at all it could be done only after the Union was totally disolved, and all the States reduced back again to their original independence and sovereignty. Such an idea is simply absurd, and yet the Richmond *Whig*, of the 31st ultimo gravely suggests it in the following terms. That paper says:—

"Whenever a treaty of peace shall be made, it "must be done solely on the basis of the entire "independence and sovereignty of each particu"lar State. That must be preliminary to, and "not the subject of, negotiation. It follows that "there can be no such thing as treating for peace "in earnest until every hostile soldier shall have "been withdrawn from our soil, and every hostile "ship from our waters.

"The Yankee President has no more power to "put the Yankee States into convention with ours "than President Davis has to put us in conven"tion with them. It is wonderful, in the mean"time, that intelligent men, like Vallandigham "and Fernando Wood, who must be fully ac"quainted with the Southern doctrine of State "rights, and must know that all this blood has "been shed in their defense, should think it pos"sible to get us in such a convention, or to restore "the Union by means of it. What we want, first "of all, is entire and separate independence."

WHEN THE DEMOCRATS WOULD ENCOURAGE REVOLUTION.

There are those persons who, in the pristine patriotism of American intuition, cannot conceive the possibility of a "Democrat"—an American—advocating open treason, in armed revolution against the duly constituted authorities of the country. But we are forced to dispel this delectable hope from every patriot's heart, by quoting from the speech of Mr. CHARLES INGERSOLL, at the Keystone Club meeting last evening at the Continental Theatre. The speech is not reported for any paper in the city, and, as a whole, we are glad that no publicity is given to its pernicious and false thesis. Mr. INGERSOLL said that if the "Democracy" could not obtain their "rights" under the law (the Constitution), nor at the ballot-box, (the coming election,) then he would counsel a revolution in the North to overthrow a despotic and tyrannical power. That is to say, that if General MCCLELLAN is not elected, then the "Democracy" will declare him Dictator, and sustain him by force of arms in deposing Mr. LINCOLN, who Mr. INGERSOLL seems to think will be the successful candidate.

Now, Mr. INGERSOLL by these remarks would advise a tyranny and despotism of the worst kind—military despotism; yet he can be so dishonest as to denounce some of Mr. LINCOLN's acts as barbarously despotic. Is it not clear from this that the "Democracy" desire anything, so that the Union is disintegrated and the "Democracy" may possess the spoils? They would have the spoils of a ruined country rather than submit to the wise government of a regenerated nation. This is a new sort of patriotism, which requires too much nicety of diction and radical research for us to define, and we prefer to give it its proper name in plain Anglo-Saxon—rattlesnakish treason.

LETTERS FROM GENERALS.

We publish in another column two letters which deserve to be printed in letters of gold. They are not letters from Generals removed from the command of armies because of their slow and tardy movements, and for repeated and querulous demands for the war to be conducted in a way to suit their political ideas. These letters are from live Generals, true types of the American people, and who are hourly riding along the front, scanning the enemy's works with naked eye. The epistles of Generals GRANT and SHERMAN, differing widely in style, are each an index to the character of the writer.

These two men are life-long Democrats. They are West Point graduates, and once had a warm side towards the institution of slavery. But they are believers in the first soldierly duty—obedience to their commanders. Hence they make no haggling terms and conditions about the manner in which the war should be waged, but they constantly "move on the enemy's works," leaving all "ifs and buts" in the rear.

Who would not rather be the author of either of these epistles than the unfortunate writer of the egotistical and imprudent letters from Harrison's bar and Harrison's landing, and the dishonest and Jesuitical acceptance of the Chicago nomination?

THE ATTACKS ON WM. F. SMITH.

While the friends of the Government are watching with absorbed interest the feuds in the Democratic party, an attempt is being made to create divisions in the Republican ranks by those who make the loudest professions of loyalty and patriotism. The *Evening Bulletin*, prompted by personal motives that should be kept in the background in the midst of a momentous campaign, has commenced an indiscriminate abuse of the Legislative candidate of the Sixteenth District, and to arraign the convention which placed him in nomination On Saturday afternoon the private character of the candidate was assailed, and yesterday the voters of the district were appealed to as follows:—

"If Mr. SMITH will not withdraw, and a new "man is not nominated, which it is not too late "to do, let him receive such a vote as will con"vince him beyond all doubt of his great un"popularity, so that if elected, he may in the "exercise of his legislative duties always experi"ence the mortifying feeling that he is filling a "position which justly belongs to another resi"dent of his district, and which is not in con"sonance with the wishes of his constituency."

In other words, the loyal and independent citizens of the Sixteenth District are "to scratch the ticket," and risk the election of a pro-slavery, peace-huckstering Democratic candidate, at the dictation of a solitary newspaper writer, who is willing to sacrifice the great advantages of disciplined support of regular nominations, in order to defeat a candidate against whom there seems to be something more than an honest objection to his record.

The Legislature at its coming session will be called upon to discuss questions of overwhelming importance. They will also have to elect a United States Senator. The election of a Republican may turn upon a single vote. Senator BUCKALEW is enabled to misrepresent the State of Pennsylvania to-day, by the factious opposition to a Republican member of the Legislature two years ago, by which Mr. SCHOFIELD was elected.

We hold it to be the duty of every real friend of the Government to postpone all minor differences for the present, and to join heartily and zealously for the election of the regular candidates in nomination by the supporters of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. If the *Bulletin* shall be able to induce an independent nomination in the Fifteenth District, it will so widen the breach as to place in serious jeopardy the election of Mr. THAYER, and may reduce the majorities of the entire ticket.

THE "AGE" THROWS THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

The *Age* this morning takes up the cudgels in behalf of the Peace Democracy, and assails the New York *World* for its attacks upon that "large and influential class" represented here by Messrs. INGERSOLL, REED, WHARTON, VAUX, &c., &c.

The following is the opening gun:—

"The New York *World* can surely afford to be "silent on perilous topics now. It can afford to "abstain from war explosions, and that sort of "truculent rhetoric which finds vent in exulta"tion over sad victories. It can still better afford "to allay asperities, and not seem to persecute "and drive into active revolt that large and in"fluential class, there and here, which, after all, "fought the battle of the Constitution in hours "far darker than now."

THE POLITICAL PRESS.

The American press, at the present time, appears under one of its most peculiar phases. It is deeply absorbed in the game of politics, a game which possesses such intense interest for the greater portion of our people. Foreigners, whose rulers are seldom removed from office, have very little idea of the excitement attending an American Presidential campaign, and even those who are well acquainted with our language and laws, would, we think, be considerably mystified, if a file of our political journals were submitted to them for their perusal. Is it any wonder that a French editor once imagined Mr. BANKS was a negro? It is true that this ludicrous mistake showed a very slight knowledge of the laws of the United States; but, knowing that the colored race formed a large proportion of our population, and seeing Mr. BANKS mentioned in our newspapers in connection with the "Black Republicans," it was not so very strange that our Gallic neighbors should have presumed that the term meant black in complexion as well as in name.

The fact is, that many of the papers are indulging in the childish game of "calling names," and he is the strongest who has the largest vocabulary of low appellatives. A candidate for office in this country is a mark set up for low politicians and political organs to discharge the arrows of their wit and scurrility at. Happy, indeed, is he who escapes thus easily, for so little regard for common decency exists among certain journals in America, that they do not hesitate to attack the family of their opponents; nay, even the dead are not sacred from their vile slanders and abuse.

It is high time that such things as these were indignantly frowned upon by all right-thinking men. They lower our character at home and abroad. They familiarize us with a disrespect for feelings and affections which ought to be held sacred that is debasing to human nature. A man who accustoms himself to listen to coarse language must in time grow coarse and callous himself; and if the American press is, as has been said, the voice of the people, it is incumbent on the people to see that it does not descend to licentiousness and vulgarity.

Another most unfair and disgraceful mode of attack upon candidates for office is through their religion. It appears to be a *sine qua non* with certain politicians, that a man must worship his Maker in a certain way, in order to be elected to office, and this too in a country which makes religious freedom its pride and boast, and deprecates the union of Church and State! "Consistency, thou art a jewel." It is universally conceded that in any argument, when one party descends to abuse, it is in that state which is commonly called "getting the worst of it," and party journals are not exempt from this rule. A high-toned and dignified paper will hold an enviable position, which low, venders of slang and vituperation will in vain attempt to shake.

WHO COMPOSE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

The *Age* this morning says:—

"When the ratification meeting comes off next "Saturday we shall show among its orators and "officers, not the sweepings of the Mint, not the "immigrants to our midst from other States, not "feeble, irresponsible adventurers, but the best "men and truest Democrats."

We venture to assert that the Democratic meeting will be made up of the sweepings of the Mint, and Custom House, and Post Office, who were swept out by the new broom of Mr. LINCOLN, and the immigrants to our midst from foreign States, and irresponsible adventurers who belong to secret societies to resist the draft, and overthrow the Government. If these parties stay away there will not be a corporal's guard in Independence Square.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

EDWIN BOOTH.—Edwin Booth, like all descendants of the Kembles, seems to have a royal right to claim the supremacy of genius. His name is connected with the memories of greatness, and the public heart contains sympathies for him before it even attempts a critical opinion. Yet, with the recollections of his father, surrounded as they are by the halo of youthful impressions, which, as we advance toward the sere and yellow time of life, have added brightness, Edwin Booth has moulded the tragic pedestal of the present day.

We have seen him during this engagement in the two great characters of ancient and modern tragedy, "Hamlet" and "Richelieu," both of whom Mr. Booth has played to enthusiastic and numerous audiences; but the multitude, once they adopt a favorite, are partisans, not judges; most of those who applaud him nightly, scarcely if abruptly asked the special cause of their admiration, could designate it. Mr. Booth's popularity, by which we mean the enthusiasm of the general, unqualified, and effective public, originates in the great gifts with which nature has endowed him, all peculiarly suited to the position he occupies. A face cut like a cameo, regular, yet not coldly classical, for the large deep eyes give it all the varying expression of the soul, a form symmetrical, youthful, and graceful, and a voice mellow, deep, and sympathetic. Thus armed for battle, is it to be wondered at if he won the day?

To us, Mr. Booth's finest and most finished performance is "Hamlet," and if we compare the character of "Hamlet" with the peculiarities of his representative's talent, we shall find that there is a great similarity between the qualities of the ideal hero and the actor's talents who represents him. Dreamy, imaginative, reflective, refined is the Dane, essentially the distinctive specialities of the artist's genius. Lacking in force rarely reaching pathos, Booth and "Hamlet" both know how to deal in sarcasm.

But Shakespeare's "Hamlet" wants force of character—he is never heroic—and want of power, a culminating power, is the one want of Booth's genius. Never in "Hamlet" is this felt, hence Mr. Booth's exceeding excellence in this character. "Hamlet" excites our pity and our sympathy interests us deeply, but he has not the elements to awe and command of a strong mind. So in Booth's "Richelieu", the old man's weakness (as Booth renders it) fails to inspire profound compassion, because the actor does not convey the idea of former strength. Mr. Booth should lay aside "Richelieu" for ten years at least. He is not heavy enough. Genius must have moulded itself into bronze, not alabaster, to conceive and convey this great creation of power and will. It is strange that Booth should be wanting in pathos, yet he is, for though he brings around him, as in "Hamlet," an atmosphere of melancholy, in but one instance during the whole play (in his despairing exclamation on "Ophelia's" death) does he move to tears.

Tenderness Mr. Booth possesses eminently; passion, intense and deep, such as few have power to express on the stage, living into rant in their endeavors to approach it, by which they get further off; intellect, a power of thought that influences and rouses intellect in his audience, the true tragic tone and strong feeling—such we should say, are the distinctive qualifications of this young actor. About him, too, there is a poetical refinement which elevates; he has the power of absorbing his audience, of carrying with him into the regions above common life minds that of themselves would never step above the earth—this is genius.

Mr. Booth is, above all, eminently fitted for the creation of modern times, the romantic drama. The romantic drama, full of bold ventures into the real, is, compared to the classical drama, what painting is to sculpture. The French, the great followers of Greek rules and unities, make Shakespeare the founder of this school, in which the finest of the modern French authors have written. Shakespeare's most romantic hero is "Hamlet." Mr. Booth's greatest part is "Hamlet." All Victor Hugo's heroes are fitted to Mr. Booth; and those who have seen his "Ruy Blas" (incomplete as the play is), must at the name instantly evoke the noblest and most touching picture of the heroic ages, the ages of chivalry and passion that have been created on our stage.

Edwin Booth has evidently and wisely followed the progress of the modern stage. He has deeply studied Fechter, in discarding the stiffness of conventionality; but of course he has eschewed the style of drama into which that clever actor has degraded an art he might have elevated. Booth remains two or three weeks longer; the influence of such an artist is more civilizing than a thousand treatises on education and progress.

We refrain from further allusion to the support he meets with, having already referred to it. We must say, however, that Mrs. Baker is totally unfitted for the youthful Julie de Montemar.

This evening, Mrs. Keach, (the widow, we believe, of the former Stage Manager of the Walnut,) is announced to make her first appearance on any stage in the character of Lady Anne.

The Arch Street Theatre is still playing comedies, varying every night. On Monday, Edwin Adams will make his first appearance here in *Hamlet*. *Aladdin*, still at the Chestnut.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

The Opinions of Grant and Sherman on the Draft—General Sheridan's Victory in the Valley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—6 P. M.—Major-General DIX, New York:—Lieutenant-General GRANT telegraphs to this Department in respect to the draft as follows:—

CITY POINT, Sept. 13, 10·30 A. M.—Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—We ought to have the entire number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time. Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them.

They profess to believe and make their men believe there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence that the draft cannot be enforced. Let them be undeceived. Deserters come into our lines daily, who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would be much more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the fall election.

The enforcement of the draft and prompt filling up of our armies will save the shedding of blood, to an immense degree.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The following telegram has been received from Major-General SHERMAN, on the same subject:—

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13—6·30, P. M.—Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced. First, We need the men. And secondly, they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments, with their experienced officers already on hand. And thirdly, because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion.

Our Government, though a Democracy, should, in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation. All is well here.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday the 19th, and will go on until completed.

Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible. Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

No report of active operations have been received from other commands.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A Feeling Letter from Major-General Butler.

General Butler has written the following expressive letter to the mother of the late Colonel Edgar Perry, of the 139th New York State Volunteers:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, September 8.—My Dear Madam:—Among the many heroes whose lives have been given to their country, none have left a brighter record than Colonel Edgar Perry, of the 139th New York State Volunteers.

His memory is as dear to his brothers in arms as even maternal affection recalls it to you. I esteem myself fortunate in having been able to make so poor a tribute to his memory as giving to an important defense of my line his name.

Be assured of my deepest sympathy with yours and the country's loss, and the hope that you will be sustained by the Christian's hope of meeting your son in the brighter and better world to which his virtues and early death have too soon, for us, consigned him.

Believe me, most truly, your friend,
B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Com.
Mrs. PERRY.

To the Point.

General Truman Seymour, while stopping in Brattleboro', Vermont, last week, was serenaded, and in response to a call for a speech he made the following pithy remarks:—

"My friends, I am glad to see you. I am going to the Army of the Potomac in a few days. A good many of you look able to go, and I should like to have you go with me. Good evening.

McClellan's Reported Resignation.

McClellan's letter resigning the Major-Generalship, announced in the morning papers, has not yet reached Washington. It is supposed to have been forwarded by the Delaware & Raritan Canal, and the boat, like those at Ball's Bluff, could not pass the locks.

Married.

FITHIAN—WHITEMAN.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Kingsley Goddard, D. D., FRANCIS E. FITHIAN to SARAH D., daughter of the late John Whiteman, Esq.

LETFORD—FENN.—On the morning of the 13th inst., by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, WILLIAM LETFORD to SALLIE P. FENN, both of West Philadelphia. No cards. (Harrisburg papers please copy.)

PALMER—WATERHOUSE.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 13th, 1864, at the house of the bride's mother, Paul street, by the Rev. S. Tweedale, Mr. HOWARD WILSON PALMER to Miss ELIZABETH WATERHOUSE, both of Frankford.

WATERHOUSE—PRICE.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Saml. Beck, Mr. HENRY T. WATERHOUSE, of Germantown, Pa., to Miss CLEMENTINA PRICE, of Camden, N. J.

WIETHLIN—REEVES.—On the 24th of July, 1864, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, at the Parsonage, No. 1011 N. Front street, Mr. JOSEPH WIETHLIN to Miss MARY REEVES, all of this city.

Died.

BROOKE.—On the 13th instant, MARGARET F., wife of J. H. Brooke, aged 35 years. Will be taken to Easton, for burial.

ELLIOTT.—September 13th, after a short illness, JOSEPH ELLIOTT, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 313 Queen street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

HESTER.—On Tuesday morning, the 13th inst., Mrs. HANNAH HESTER, wife of Isaac A. Hester.

The funeral services will be performed at the residence of her husband, No. 732 Sansom street, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 16th, after which the funeral will proceed from the Kensington Depot to Mercer Cemetery, Trenton, N. J. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HARRINGTON.—On the 13th inst., RUTH ANN, wife of the late John Harrington, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 308 N. Twenty-third street, above Vine, on Friday afternoon, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LETFORD.—September 1st, on board the United States store ship *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C., ALBERT N. LETFORD, aged 21 years.

LARKIN.—On the 13th inst., FRANCIS LARKIN, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Schuylkill Hose Company, Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353, I. O. of O. F., and Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1327 Locust street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PALMER.—After a severe illness, at Chester, Pennsylvania, September 13th, 1864, SAMUEL PALMER, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, at Chester, on Friday morning, without further notice. Cars leave Broad and Prime at 8 A. M.

PEALE.—On the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of Rubens Peale, in the 69th year of her age. The funeral will take place in Pottsville, from Trinity Church, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

SAGER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Michael Sager.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 944 Sixth street, on Saturday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. ***

TILLINGHAST.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. MARGARET TILLINGHAST, daughter of the late Thomas Devil, ver, Sr., of this city.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 217 S. Ninth street, on Friday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock. ***

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Superior Wheat Flour.—DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth, have just received a fresh supply of celebrated HARPER'S FERRY FLOUR, the genuine brand, to which we invite attention.

Electricity.—All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. BOLLES

Will commence, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

E. G. Whitman & Co., Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c. No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!



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J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRIST REJECTED,

The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'oeuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Grover & Sinn....................Proprietors and Managers.
INCREASED ATTRACTION
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
Of the Great Romantic, Musical, Pantomimic Spectacular Drama,
ALADDIN,
OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
The performance will commence with a popular Comedietta.
THIRD FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Admission to the Matinee 30 cents (all parts of the house). Children, 25 cents.
MONDAY, September 19, first night of the Fall and Winter Season, when
THE SEA OF ICE WILL BE PRODUCED. se12-6

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST THEATRE—
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, September 15, 1864,
LEAP YEAR; OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE.
Miss O'Leary....................Mrs. John Drew
Mrs. Flowerdew....................Miss A. Graham
Walker....................Mr. Carden
Mr. Dimple....................Stuart Robson
After which
THE POST OF HONOR.
Cobus Yerkes....................Stuart Robson
Trudchen....................Miss C. Jefferson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL,
No. 332 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well-known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously. au26-1m

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 20 years ago by Mr. John Lipsi), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Loose, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au25-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.

The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.

As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
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TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening Sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
au5-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

STEAMSHIP NORMAN, FROM BOSTON.—Consignees of merchandise per above vessel will please send for their goods, now landed on Pine street Wharf.
9-15-3t H. WINSOR & CO.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

Has now Open his

FALL STOCK

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Consisting of

Velvet Satins, Silk Broc atelles, Coteline Brocatelles, Plain and Bordered Terry, Union and All-Wool Reps, French Satin de Laines, English and German Damasks, French Printed Lastings, Curtains and Bands, And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES

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One-third less than the present cost of importation.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert P. King,	13. Elias W. Hale,
2. G. Morrison Coates,	14. Charles H. Shriner,
3. Henry Bumm,	15. John Wister,
4. William H. Kern,	16. David McConaughy,
5. Barton H. Jenks,	17. David W. Woods,
6. Charles M. Funk,	18. Isaac Benson,
7. Robert Parke,	19. John Patton,
8. William Taylor,	20. Samuel B. Dick,
9. John A. Hiestand,	21. Everard Bierer,
10. Richard H. Coryell,	22. John P. Penny,
11. Edward Halliday,	23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
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By order of the State Central Committee.
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Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

SIGNS OF EXHAUSTION.

From the Times.

We trust our readers are in no way affected by the bold and confident tone which the Richmond press continue to hold. They are the paid organs of an oligarchy, and, as long as the Rebellion has a leg to stand upon, they will keep up this bold key. They are employed for that. Even when the Jeff. Davis tyranny is just on the eve of destruction from within, we shall hear from the Richmond writers of the "unassailable power" of the Confederates and "the gracious terms" which they will grant to the defeated Yankees. Now and then, however, they let out, even at this time, the poor "dodge" which the braggart employs.

Our readers will remember, for we copy almost daily from these threatening and warlike articles, what a tone of utter contempt these journalists always used in regard to General Sherman and his army, and the perfect confidence with which they spoke of Hood's forces and his intended operations. The unfortunate Sherman was being "lured" on to utter destruction in the heart of Georgia; his troops were demoralized and cut to pieces; Atlanta was impregnable, and would bear as long a siege as Richmond; and Hood's masterly manoeuvres were soon to annihilate the last remnants of the host of the accursed invader.

Now, however, *after* Atlanta has been taken, the organs of the Rebel Administration inform the people for their consolation, that for a month back they have been dreading in Richmond, not merely the taking of Atlanta, but "the utter destruction of Hood's army!"

The truth is, that the genuine signs of the condition of the Confederacy are to be sought, not in the utterances of the Richmond press, but in a great variety of facts which come daily to our knowledge.

When Commodore Farragut informs us in his official report of the capture of the forts of Mobile harbor that the number of the conscripts in one of them only embarrassed the Rebel defense, we can see that the Confederates have reached a point in which the numbers daily adding to their forces only weaken them. That is, the conscripts are too young, or too old and feeble, or too unwilling, to be of use in hard struggles, and they only serve to embarrass the older soldiers. When, also, an old army officer, so reticent and moderate in all his estimates as General Grant, tells the public that the desertions now from the Rebel army amount to "about a regiment a day," we can judge how widespread is the disaffection among their troops. We do not know whether the Lieutenant-General intended to include in this estimate also the desertions from the Georgia army, but it is equally certain that there is a constant desertion from the militia and conscripts of Hood's forces.

Such facts are omens. They show extreme exhaustion, and predict a speedy fall of the structure of Rebellion.

More than this, the innumerable stories of deserters and refugees—any half-dozen of which might not be thoroughly trustworthy—prove, taken together, almost to a certainty, a desperate strait for provisions in Lee's army, and much suffering among the people. The inevitable effect of short rations will be to increase desertions, and to weaken the Rebel fighting power. It will be observed in the South Carolina items which we have copied in our columns, that a meeting has recently been held in a South Carolina town to obtain corn for General Lee's army, on the ground that "all the other corn-bearing States of the Confederacy were entirely exhausted." This press cannot continue long. Lee must come out of his intrenchments and fight, or his army must be half starved.

We copied yesterday an almost pathetic wail of a Southern journal, the Charleston *Courier*, which, in the beginning of the war, could not find words to express its contempt for the Northern courage, and which treated the opening of the war at Sumter as the beginning of a gay and festive frolic. "Homesteads," it sadly says, "which once re-echoed with the sound of mirth and joy, are dark and silent, or in their stead we behold blackened ruins and ashes; rank weeds have taken the place of beautiful flowers; fields that once waved with golden grain are now vastly, howling wastes, without gate or inclosure; our marts are forsaken and silent as a graveyard, and only an occasional foot treads the thoroughfares once gay with splendid equipages." This is the fruit of that war which Charleston Secessionists opened so flippantly.

What a picture is it of the terrible condition of the South now? Bankrupt in money, groaning under a remorseless tyranny which details half the producing population to grow for itself, and sweeps into the army the other half, "robbing alike the cradle and the grave," every household desolate, hundreds of thousands of the young men slain, food scarce, and our legions steadily advancing on their most important stronghold, the Southern Confederacy are reaping a harvest of retribution such as history scarce anywhere presents. The double crimes of slavery and rebellion are being terribly punished.

All indications show an approaching collapse of this once powerful structure of wickedness. The day will depend, under Providence, mainly on the action of the North.

THE DRAFT.

From the Tribune.

We heartily approve the resolution to which Government has come of immediately enforcing the draft. We approve also the method by which its determination is announced to the people, for it adds to the judgment of those in authority at Washington, the guaranty of General Grant and General Sherman that the draft is a necessary measure. Independently of that, the present purpose is well taken, and the loyal people will rejoice that no cry of faction and no fear of an approaching election are permitted to interrupt the discharge of the most delicate and the most necessary duty which relates to the prosecution of the war. The draft is to go on, the quotas are to be filled up, the campaigns in Georgia and in Virginia are to be carried through, and the people of the loyal States will say amen. The case is well put by General Grant. "Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect upon the enemy than a victory over them. They profess to believe, and make their men believe, there is such a party North in favor of recognizing Southern independence that the draft cannot be enforced." In the same spirit General Sherman urges the draft, "because the enforcement of the draft will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a Democracy, should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the power of a great nation." Government exists, indeed, only for the benefit of the nation, but in order that it may best serve the nation, must be intrusted with power enough to preserve itself and the people together, when the existence of both is imperiled; and that is what partisan clamor, in these latter months of the war, has too generally seemed to be forgotten. It is the principle which the Government now asserts in executing this draft; and if there were no other issue involved, we should rejoice at the demonstration of its power and resolution which the act, in present circumstances, implies.

General Grant, it will be remembered, gave us the assurance that with 100,000 men more the armies of the Rebellion might be overthrown; and captious Copperhead critics will point out the apparent inconsistency between that assurance and his present recommendation. But the inconsistency is only apparent. It is known there are really not more than 300,000 men to be obtained under the draft—as Mr. Stanton has explained—by reason of previous credits on the quotas. No thoroughness nor promptness can possibly obtain the whole even of that number, and were the 300,000 men actually all drafted today, it is not probable General Grant would more than get his 100,000 effective men for the armies of Virginia and Georgia together.

It is a well-known rule that to maintain an army of a given strength in the field, a nominal strength thrice as great is required. Sickness, wounds, garrisons, hospital duty, the quartermaster's department, and many similar deductions, make incessant inroads upon the numerical force of the best organized army—which ours is not. The number which is now to be gathered by the draft will for these reasons scarcely do more, if it is then sent directly and as expeditiously as possible to the front, than fill the ranks to the number previously demanded by General Grant.

On all grounds, therefore, it is necessary the draft should go forward. Even with reference to the election, we do not reckon it an impolitic measure, but no matter for that. What we desire beyond all things, is to put such power into the hands of the existing Administration that it may be enabled to finish this war forthwith. It can be done, if this draft is fully enforced. There are two months and more between this and the fourth of March. Give the Government troops, and we shall set limits to the disaster that may be brought upon the Rebellion in those five months.

We apprehend no cause of discouragement in the general election. But if there should be, the Administration of Mr. Lincoln will still have ...

four months in which to crush the military power that is warring upon the Union. With this reinforcement, he may well hope to do his work thoroughly in that time. The winter need see no pause, and if the worst should happen in November—if McClellan should be elected, the Republic might still be saved before he gained the power to destroy it.

CHALLENGE EXTRAORDINARY.

Correspondence Between a Rebel and Colonel James P. Brownlow.

The following correspondence beats anything we have seen yet. We let our whole pile on Brownlow, and shall attend the regimental duel as reporter:—

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TENNESSEE TROOPS, STATE CAPITOL, NASHVILLE, TENN., September 9, 1864.—Mr. Mercer:—The enclosed challenge is sent to me by Colonel J. P. Brownlow, with a request to publish his acceptance. I therefore send you the challenge from the Rebel Colonel and Colonel Brownlow's acceptance, with the understanding that I am to be Colonel Brownlow's chief aid in the conflict, believing that the 1st East Tennessee Cavalry can whip any two regiments of Rebel cavalry or infantry in the field.

Provided Colonel Brownlow is not able at the time specified, Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer will take his place on the same terms, that is, "to fight it out." Yours, &c.,

JOHN H. JAMES, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Formerly R. Q. M. 1st E. T. Cavalry.

CAMP SIXTH GEORGIA CAVALRY, NEAR LOUISVILLE, EAST TENNESSEE, August 22, 1864.—Colonel:—In perusing the columns of the *Weekly Knoxville Whig* of the 20th ultimo, I find the following paragraph of a letter written by yourself to a friend, at which I take exceptions:—"I can whip twice my number anywhere. This may look a little like boasting, but I am willing to take the contract."

I challenge you to prove the assertion, but will not require you to bring into the field a greater number than that of my regiment, and I will not select the men, but fight the whole regiment and in its present organization.

You may choose the ground upon which your assertion is to be proven, so that it be free from timber and other shelter, and between or on either flank of the two armies. We will fight dismounted, with Enfield rifles, bayonets fixed, and two army or navy pistols to the man.

Having fought you several times, I consider you, Colonel, a foeman worthy of my steel; otherwise this challenge would not have been written.

I am, Colonel, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN R. HART,
Colonel Commanding 6th Reg. Georgia Cav.
Colonel James P. Brownlow, Colonel Commanding 1st Regiment (Federal) Tennessee Cav.

FRANKLIN, Tennessee, September 7, 1864.—Colonel:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, dated August 22, in which you seem to have taken exception to an assertion written by myself in a private letter to a friend, and challenge me to prove the assertion in an open field fight.

Nothing, Colonel, will afford me more pleasure than to prove what I have written.

As for the mode of fighting, and the arms to be used, you can use your own pleasure, as to fighting mounted or dismounted, and use such arms as you desire. I prefer fighting mounted, and shall use the sabre and revolver.

I regret to inform you that at present I am perfectly helpless, and suffering from wounds received in action at this place on the 2d, and will not be able for the contest before the middle of November.

Hoping that no such misfortune as mine may befall you, and that you will not become impatient before the appointed time,

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES P. BROWNLOW,
Colonel 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
Colonel JOHN R. HART, Com. 6th Geo. Cav.

—Samuel Southard, an agent of the Adams Express Company, who committed suicide in Terre Haute, Indiana, a few days ago by shooting himself, left a letter which says:—"Liquor has ruined me!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A MASS MEETING of the Citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward, favorable to the election of LINCOLN AND JOHNSON, Will be held at the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, THIRTY-EIGHTH and MARKET Sts., Sept 15, at 8 P.M.

OFFICE OF THE WARDENS FOR the Port of Philadelphia, No. 119 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864. NOTICE.—Whereas the City of Philadelphia has made application for Extension of Pier into the river Delaware at the foot of VINE Street, agreeably to a plan filed in this office. Action will be taken on said application on MONDAY next, 19th instant. CHAS. S. WAYNE, 9-15-3t Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

UNION!

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON!

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF

PHILADELPHIA

ON THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, AT

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

9-13-4t By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE.

FLAG PRESENTATION

AT

CAMP WILLIAM PENN,

On THURSDAY, September 15, 1864.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the BERKS Street Depot of the

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

At 1·30 P. M., for City Line (nearest Station to the Camp). Returning, leave City Line at 6 P. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office. None sold on the cars.

ELLIS CLARK,
9-13-3t Agent.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear. WILLIAM CRANE, Builder, Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street. Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure. JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tindal, Merchants. No. 244 N. Broad street. Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skillfully performed. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 1 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. au7-1m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED AT AUCTION IN

New York and Philadelphia,

SINCE THE FALL IN GOLD.

FRENCH MERINOES,

GAY PLAID POPLINS, GAY PLAID CASHMERES, GAY PLAID MERINOES, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c. &c.

At the several different ... [illegible]

THE LOWEST PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET, 9-15-3t Above Willow.

BLANKETS

Of all sizes, grades and makes, at ... lowest prices. Wholesale Dealers, Hotel Keepers and Families supplied in lots, or single pair, at the lowest prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 9-15-3t Above Willow.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

BENNERS & BOLTON,

No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of

WHITE GOODS,

LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

AND

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,

ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. se7-12t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au30-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT'S, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75 to $2; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75 and 87 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 75, 87, $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·50; Hemp, Yarn and Rag Carpets, 50, 62, 75 and 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 75 cents to $1·50; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $2·50; Stair Oil Cloth, 30 and 35 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, 30, 35, 40, 50, 62, and 75c.; New Fall Delaines, 50 and 56c.; Alpacas, all colors, 25c. to $1; Blankets, $11 to $16; Comfortables, $5; All wool Delaines, 87c.; Chintzes, 25 to 45c.; Cassimeres, 75c. to $2·50; Flannels, 50c. to $1; Coates' Spool Cotton, 17c.; Pins, 6c.; Braid, 10c.; Cotton Hose, 25 to 75c.; Shawls, $5 to $16. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. se10-6t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD GETTY, STEPHEN T. SOUDER. 1s4-tf

NEW SALMON.—48 barrels No. 1 Salmon. 25 barrels No. 2 Salmon. 108 cases 5 lb cans Spiced Salmon. 25 cases 1 lb cans Spiced Salmon. Now in store and for sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO., se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW BLUE FISH, SCALE FISH, AND White Fish. 60 barrels new Newburyport Blue Fish. 30 barrels new pickled Scale Fish. 50 barrels Mackinac White Fish. 100 half barrels Mackinac White Fish. Now in store, and for sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO., se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW SEA SHAD.—207 barrels new Economy Sea Shad, to arrive by steamer "Norman." For sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO., se10-5t No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at Auction since the FALL IN GOLD, and will be sold at less than

IMPORTATION COST.

FRENCH MERINOES, PLAIN POPLINS, RICH PLAID POPLINS, RICH PLAID MERINOES, FINE PLAID CASHMERES.

Also, several lots of ...

POIL DE CHEVRES,

62 CENTS PER YARD.

In daily receipt of New Goods, which will be sold cheap.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET, 9-15-3t Above Willow.

PARIS FASHIONS.

To the Ladies. The only genuine French Pattern, now so fashionable in Paris, for BALL, STREET, AND EVENING DRESSES, executed by hand, at MRS. S. McCLELLAN'S Depot for French Designs, No. 106 S. ELEVENTH Street, West Side.

All kinds of Dress Materials, including Cottons and Velvets, for the Street; and Tulles and Tarletans, for Evening and Ball Dresses. FLUTED AND GOFFERED IN THE FRENCH STYLE In an Hour's Notice. se10-stuth1f

GRAND OPENING OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

WATKINS & CO.,

On the N. E. Corner of NINTH and CHERRY, beg to inform their Lady friends that they have now ready

THEIR MAMMOTH ASSORTMENT

Of every variety of Style and quality of

Fall and Winter Cloaks for 1864.

Our stock comprises as large an assortment, and as great a variety as can be found in the balance of all the CLOAK STORES COMBINED.

OUR MOTTO AS OF OLD—

"SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES."

Our Reputation World Wide as

THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!

Our Quality of Workmanship,

THE FINEST MANUFACTURED IN THE CITY!

Little or no advance on last year's price.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the success attending our System of SMALL PROFITS, rival stores have, mushroom-like, sprung up all round us; but, Ladies, be sure you get in the right place, and look for the name as well as the sign of

THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY.

D. WATKINS & CO.,

9-15-lmif N. E. Cor. of NINTH and CHERRY.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 5-14-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. STEELE, TENTH Street, below Chesnut, is now supplying the ladies with latest Paris styles of ... CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,

HAVE ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS.

S. W. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts., ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices. TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY. STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. au9-1m

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND au12-lm

WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, instant.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their Licenses, as required by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, issued under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-13]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, September 7, 1864.

Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the "Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, at Frankford, has been increased in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000):

Now it is hereby certified, that the capital stock of "The Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
se13-6t Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 21, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30-1w Secretary of the Treasury.

REMOVAL.

J. MEIER & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m

Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOITET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching Gents from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
se13-10t Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-40 LOAN

AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. 6s1-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-10

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-3 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewelers

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c. Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS. CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets. THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL. All business confidential. au19-3m

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER, Army and Navy Claim Agents, au17-1m No. 402 WALNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 838 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, September 20, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, the following subsistence stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz:—

800 Barrels first quality corn-fed "MESS" or "PRIME MESS" PORK (which to be stated), of the pack of 1863-4, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted; to have been repacked within thirty days of date of delivery. To be delivered within twenty days from award.

100,000 Pounds first quality BACON SHOULDERS, packed without pressure, in tight tierces of uniform size. To be delivered within twenty days from award.

200 Barrels EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops. Beef to be new, full weight (200 pounds) and thoroughly cured.

500,000 Pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "extra Flour," thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well-seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread; boxes to contain fifty pounds net. To be delivered within twenty days.

4,000 Barrels EXTRA SUPERFINE OR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which to be stated), in well-coopered and head lined barrels. To have been ground within thirty days of date of this advertisement, from new winter wheat. Name of brands and place of manufacture to be mentioned in the bid. To be delivered within ten days.

38,200 Pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, in well coopered, head-lined barrels, brand to be mentioned. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds new WHITE BEANS, in well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds PRIME RICE, in well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

100,000 Pounds PRIME RIO COFFEE, in double linen bags. To be delivered within ten days.

19,000 Pounds first quality CHULAN TEA, in original half pound papers. Sample to be in original paper. To be delivered within ten days.

190,000 Pounds LIGHT YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR, or CHOICE DRY RAW SUGAR. Barrels to be the best in use for the purpose. To be delivered within ten days.

10,000 Gallons PURE CIDER, WHISKY or CORN VINEGAR, in strong, well coopered barrels.

5,000 Pounds first quality ADAMANTINE CANDLES, full weight, 12s. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds good HARD SOAP, in pound bars, full weight, packed in sixty pound boxes. To be delivered within twenty days.

50,000 Pounds clean, fine, DRY SALT, in strong, well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

5,000 Gallons SYRUP MOLASSES, in strong, well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

Bidders who are unable to deliver the stores within the time above stated, will state the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Samples of all the above articles, except meats, must be delivered with the proposal, and referred to therein, but the proposals must not be enclosed with the sample.

Samples of Pilot Bread, Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Soap, and Salt, must be in boxes, and not in paper parcels. Sample of tea as above stated.

The meats will be examined and passed upon by John O. Taylor, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Proposals are required in duplicate, and on separate sheets for each article.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible names for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

The sellers' name, date of purchase, name of contents, gross, tare, and net weights must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be obliterated.

No bids from parties who have failed to fulfil a former agreement will be considered.

Bids will include packages, and delivery at any point in this city, to be designated by this office; and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contents.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and directed to

ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
9-15-4t Captain and C. S. Vols.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, 12 o'clock M., September 20th, 1864, for immediate delivery of the following described stoves:—

400 18-inch cylinder gas burner.		
200 16-inch	do	do
50 12-inch	do	do
150 14-inch	do	do
27 10-inch	do	do

To be made of No. 20 wire guage, best quality American Iron, the stoves to be furnished in the shortest possible time—to be made in the best manner, and subject to inspection. Bidders to furnish one of each size as a sample.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, number of each size bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, *and certified to* as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information, call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel A. J. PERRY, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
9-15-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSPITALS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, until noon of TUESDAY, 20th instant, for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing October 1, 1864, all the Straw required for use at the various hospitals, barracks, and other public buildings, or camps, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any others that may be established within that time.

Proposals must state the prices separately for rye and wheat straw, in bundles and bales, and must include the delivery wherever ordered.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-11t Captain, A. Q. M.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer "Lillian," consisting of 453 bales of cotton; also, 52 bales of cotton, the cargo of vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1864. se12-10t

BURNS' COTTAGE.—This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of

ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
PROPRIETOR.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "BOUGH'S" Hotel, at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of everything eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au20-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PENISTAN'S OLD STAND. THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY. OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c. se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

PAINTING!—PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

FAHY & BROTHER,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. au16-tf

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1a11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

"GOD'S FLAG."

This little incident occurred as one of the brigades of the Reserve Corps was marching through Athens, Alabama:—

With banners streaming proudly in the air,
And bayonets glistening in the sun's bright glow,
The brave Reserve, as free from fear and care
As though they were in peace parading there,
Through Athens onward marched to meet the foe.

A bright-eyed, fair-haired girl, but four years old,
Looked on the scene, and clapped her little hands;
"Papa," she cried, with feeling uncontrolled,
"God made that flag, oh! see its stars of gold!"
Then burst a deafening cheer from those brave bands.

And many a soldier felt resolved, as he
Lifted his cap the smiling child to greet,
That if *his* arm might help to victory,
He'd fight beneath God's flag most willingly,
Or honor, or a soldier's death to meet.

DARK AND BRIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.

The moral and religious interests of London are as vast as its material interests. One is just as much astonished at contrasts and extremes in this respect as in the physical condition of things. As wealth and poverty stare at each other in London, so do virtue and crime. At first, one is impressed with the beggary and squalid wretchedness which force themselves upon his attention; and then, on the other hand, he is gradually finding out what a measureless amount of Christian charity and pity is all the time at work. It may be that the vices of great cities are more easily found out than their virtues. To discover the latter one must find access to the religious portion of society and enter the avenues of Christian labor, which he will find almost thronged with those who wish well to their race.

As to the dark side of the picture, I find on my table a copy of the *Evening Standard* of this city, dated June 11, which discusses, in an editorial, the bill then pending in Parliament for closing all taverns and refreshment rooms in London from 1 until 4 o'clock in the morning. It is a Government measure introduced by Sir George Grey. The *Standard* says:—

"Attempts have been made to disparage the scheme as an Imperial veto upon the gaslight levities of the Haymarket. * * * * But they know little of London who fancy that a narrow region abutting upon Leicester Square contains the only cancer of the kind which eats into our metropolitan midnight. Far and wide, in the heart and in the limbs of our Babylon, the disease exists; it is vile and putrescent everywhere, and breaks forth in the reeking dens of gin and blasphemy, in the human wilderness beyond the Tower, no less than in the plate-glass palaces and snug mansions of professional infamy at the West End. * * * * The Haymarket is, we say, and the streets contiguous to it are, after the time indicated, public nuisances, scandals, and abominations. At a particular hour, night is made beautiful for a few moments in the season by the graceful throngs pouring through the portals of the Opera House. After that, and until dawn, the neighboring thoroughfares are hideous with an insolent glitter of vice and turbulent with the language of profligacy, at its highest pitch. * * * We do not think that even the typical Gaul [illegible] can affect to feel aggrieved because [illegible] not gluttonize upon stewed and broiled, or [illegible] himself with villanous liquor between the first and fourth hour of the day."

As contrasted with all this, I might give you pictures of charming beauty, representing the moral elevation and Christian devotion of other portions of this vast population. Charity is a thing much in vogue here, from the Queen and the royal family through all classes. We have all learned to love the virtues of the Queen. We have heard of her personal visits in the dwellings of the lowly. The Christian nobility interest themselves in similar deeds of kindness. Vast sums of money are expended. Vast establishments are maintained to comfort and protect and elevate various classes of society. It would be a serious undertaking to give your readers any idea of the variety, the extent, the expensiveness of the charities of London.

I suppose there is no city in the world where the like is found in equal degree. I was present at the opening of a free Tabernacle last evening at Notting Hill, in the West End, where I assisted in the services, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Edmond, of the United Presbyterian church in this city. The curious thing about it was that the edifice, which cost some $2900, was erected at the expense of a single individual, assisted by his father-in-law. This generous person is a butcher, who carries on his business, and, besides that, is the acting minister of the Tabernacle.

Thus the struggle goes on in this great world of London. Antagonisms are busy in Church and in State. In the Establishment, never homogeneous, we now find ritualism developing itself at a frightful rate. It would seem as if the great blessings of the Reformation are to be thrown away as worse than useless, and the English Church is to be dragged back to Popery as fast as the thing can be decently done. On the other hand, evangelical religion is struggling in high places and in lower ones to stem this tide of formalism. Very happily, some of the important positions in the Church have recently been filled by men of the right stamp. Meanwhile, Broad Churchism is undermining the faith of the nation and doing what it can to destroy the power of evangelical religion. The curious combination of the Puseyites and the Evangelical party to oppose the Broad Church movement seems a thing desirable in one view, and yet it involves great danger, viz.:—that the purity and courage of the Evangelical party will be damaged by this unnatural alliance.

The more one sees of London in its moral aspects, the more imposing seems the issue which is joined here between truth and error, light and darkness. It is a thought intolerable that formalism and infidelity should creep through the Church, and pervade all its fountains of influence. Alas for England! if this must be the case. On the other hand, the struggle of true men of God against every form of evil in this metropolis is entitled to the sympathies and prayers of every Christian the world over. Speaking of the extremes which London presents, calls to mind some lines which I will insert in my letter. They are written by my friend and old schoolmaster, Mr. John D. Sherwood, of New York.

"On the Thames a city stands,
Crowded, rich, and gay—
Almoner of many lands—
The Centuries' highway!
Traffic crowds her busy streets;
Fashion greets the eye;
Wealth with Poverty there meets:
Rags with Royalty.

"'Neath the Abbey's towering spire
Rest the honored Dead;—
By that vast expiring fire,
'Neath that squalid shed,
Wretched want,
Famine gaunt
Lays its restless head.

"In St. James—gold and lace!
In St. Giles—want, disgrace!
High the noble—rich the rich—
Low the lowly—deep the ditch!"

Lord Dundreary at Baden.

The following amusing story is told in a letter from Baden:—

It seems that Mr. Sothern passed through here a few days ago; but, as I need not tell you, nobody but his intimate friends recognized, in the quiet gentleman in mufti, the amusing "fellow" of the Haymarket. So Mr. Sothern went his way unbored, for "Monstrari digito" is a bore when one is looking for peace and quiet. When he had gone away it got rumored at the rooms that he had just arrived there, and the very same evening, during the performance of the band, there was a general exclamation of "There he is!" as an unlucky resemblance, not to the actor, but to the character, lounged unconsciously up to the portico and sat down.

Yes, there he was, with glass and whiskers, dressed in Cochin China coat, and looking exactly like the "Dundreary" so familiar to all the English, and even to many of the continentalists here. One English family—father, mother—both wearing spectacles—two daughters, and a son from college—were in agonies of delight. The unfortunate man dropped his hat, and they were in fits. Entering the Conversation House, he stumbled over the step, and they were in raptures. "Now, Mrs. B.," says B., "I did promise I would not enter that nasty playroom, but I am dashed if I must not go and see that chap lose his money." We have reason to believe that the embargo was taken off for that night only. The victim of this unwilling plagiary has fled, and it will ever remain a mystery if he knew the great *role* he has filled here.

—One of the imported Dutch cows on exhibition at the New England Agricultural Fair, belonging to W. W. Chenery, of Belmont, Mass., is said to have given 1704½ quarts of milk in one month.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

A Midnight Call—A Brilliant Charge and Sabre Fight—Rout of the Rebels and Capture of Arms, etc.

Camp Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Murfreesboro, Tenn., September 6.—Since my last letter from Chattanooga, the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry have been on the move, but a little disappointed in not going to the front. The sudden appearance of the great Rebel raider, Wheeler, in Middle Tennessee, with a large force, made it necessary for cavalry to concentrate in that section, and the 9th was ordered to this place, where we arrived yesterday, after a very tedious and hard march of five and a half days, over one hundred miles of mountainous country and rough roads.

We came here by way of Walden's Ridge, and crossed the Cumberland mountains, in Sequatchie valley. At Dunlap we awaited the arrival of our forage train from the ridge, and soon after commenced the ascent of the Cumberland Knob for the fifth time. The day was extremely warm, and the work of gaining the summit was no easy task; and the Rebel raider received a full share of the denunciations and curses from the boys of the 9th; but once in the valley below all hardships were forgotten, and we enjoyed the march, in the abundance of fine fruit and beautiful scenery.

We remained at McMinnville a short time and proceeded on to Murfreesboro, where we arrived yesterday afternoon, to the great joy of the garrison at this place and the citizens, as Wheeler had been casting threatening glances into the city, but not liking the fortifications defending the approaches to the city, he declined to make an attempt. The force of the raiders is estimated at from 7000 to 12,000, and is divided into several columns, moving about the country, stealing horses and destroying the products of the section of country through with they move.

The 9th had been in camp about one hour, when one battalion was ordered to make an attack on a Rebel camp, which report had located four miles from the city; but before the arrival of our battalion Johnny Reb got wind of our friendly visit, decamped in haste, and the boys returned to camp to enjoy one night's rest after a long march. But there is no rest to the wearied soldier, and the shrill notes of the bugle, to horse, to horse! brought the old 9th out of their pleasant dreams at 12 o'clock last night. Information had been received at headquarters during the night through our scouts that the Rebels were encamped six miles west of Woodbury, Cannon county, and twelve miles from this place, on Stone river; and the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to rout them.

And right handsomely did they do it, and added one more laurel to the wreath that encircles the fair fame of the veteran regiment. We arrived at a point near where the Rebels had sought repose, and passed the night in pleasant dreams of loved ones at home, and the beauties of a Southern Confederacy, and were still wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, when companies E, F, and G, were deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Major Apple, while the balance of the regiment were formed into a charging column and reserves, and thus forward and onward did we move in the stillness of a bright summer morning, and before the break of day could dispel the darkness of night, Johnny Reb was aroused from his slumbers by volley after volley from the skirmishers, and the terrific yells of the charging column; terrified and panic-stricken, the Rebels fled in every direction, leaving horses, arms, and their "Southern Rights" in our possession. The charging column was led by the brave and chivalrous Major Kimmel, who pursued them into Woodbury, where a brilliant hand to hand fight took place, and the sabre was freely used on the devoted heads of the Rebels. Whilst Major Kimmel was pursuing them, a dash was made by the Rebels in his rear from the right flank, who were concealed behind a hill, but their object was frustrated by Isaac Landis (acting Adjutant), and a portion of Major Kimmel's command, who discovered the movement. Lieutenant Landis quickly formed two companies and charged after them, and thus got the Rebels into a cross fire from the rear of the charging column and Lieutenant Landis' command.

The Rebs suffered severely, and scampered off in every direction. The force of the Rebels, a part of Wheeler's command, numbered 1800, commanded by Colonel Dibrell, Acting Brigadier General. Our regiment was commanded by Colonel Thomas J. Jordan, and numbered 500 men. The affair was well planned and successfully carried through. The Rebel loss is 25 killed, 160 wounded, and 150 prisoners; we also captured 200 horses and saddles, a large amount of arms, and a Rebel mail, and any quantity of dry goods and fancy articles of men's wear, which the Rebs obtained from citizens while searching after their rights. Our loss was one killed, five wounded, and four missing. How long we will remain here I cannot tell, as that depends upon the movements of the Rebel force.—*Lancaster Express.*

ANOTHER GUERILLA CHIEF CAUGHT.

The Louisville *Democrat* announces the capture of the Rebel guerilla leader Jessie. Quantrell was caught in Indianapolis two or three days ago; Morgan is dead; Moseby is reported killed, and now that Jessie is taken, only Forrest and Wheeler, and one or two others of the dashing Rebel riders remains. The *Democrat* says:—

"Colonel George Jessie, once a representative in the Kentucky legislature from Henry county, but for the last three years in the Rebel army, has been for some two or three months past operating in Henry, Owen, Trimble, Oldham, and Shelby counties, gathering recruits and fresh horses, and committing various depredations and outrages upon citizens. He has operated boldly and defiantly. Still there must be an end to such outrages, and Jessie has come to grief.

"On Thursday last the Colonel and his command were captured in Carroll county, near Ghent. We learn that Colonel Holeman and his 11th Kentucky regiment came suddenly upon the guerilla chief and his men in camp. They were taken completely by surprise. Colonel Holeman formed his men so as to entrap them fairly. They were so completely hemmed in and overwhelmed on all sides that Colonel Jessie and one hundred and fifty men surrendered without firing a gun.

"Colonel Holeman and his gallant command deserve all praise for thus relieving that section of a most troublesome band of unscrupulous guerillas."

The Belfast Riots—The Orangemen's Disclaimer.

The following appears in the London *Times*:—

"To the Editor of the Times.—Sir:—I am directed by the Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast to forward to you the indorsed copies of resolutions, and to request that you will give them a place in your first publication.

"Yours, respectfully,
"Wm. Peebles, Grand Secretary.
"Belfast, August 27."

"At a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast, held in the Orange Hall, Belfast, on Thursday, the 25th of August, 1864, and specially summoned to take into consideration the allegations of a portion of the press against the character of the institution and its members touching the recent unhappy and fatal riots in this town, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"'Inasmuch as the town of Belfast has recently been the scene of formidable riots injurious to the character and prosperity of the community, and dangerous to the peace of the country at large; and whereas, among many allegations as to the origin and continuance of these riots, several public journals have attributed them to the existence and operation of the Orange Institution, it is resolved,

"'1. That the Orange Institution having been organized for the purpose of promoting Protestant principles, upholding the Crown and Constitution, and maintaining law and order, it is utterly opposed to all illegal and disorderly proceedings in the State, or to any encouragement of same, as inconsistent with its recognized principles.

"'2. That this Grand Lodge, on behalf of itself and the other members of the Orange Institution in Belfast, indignantly disclaim any connection whatever, either with the origin or continuance of the recent disturbances, and, deeply deploring with all good citizens those unhappy mobs, have done all in their power to maintain and restore the public peace—a large number of the members of the private lodges, as well as of the Grand Lodge, having placed their services as special constables at the disposal of the magistrates, and in other respects exerted their influence to repress the prevalent disorders.

"'3. That for the more effective vindication of the Orange Institution against the calumnies alluded to, the editors of some of the leading journals of the United Kingdom be requested to give these resolutions the widest circulation.'

"Robert Waring, Grand Master.
"W. Peebles, Grand Secretary.
"God Save the Queen.
"Orange Hall, Belfast, August 25."

—Maine has 3083 naval enlistments towards filling her quota of troops.

—During the late drought, when the woods and lands in the direction of Oneida lake were on fire, one of the Oneida "Community"-men went in response to a call for help to preserve property; and having occasion to write home for supplies of provisions, dated his letter, "Department of Ruin, in the Valley of Smoke, and Shadow of Death, Brown's Track, July 27, 1864." The rations were at once despatched.

FOURTH EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Active Artillery and Picket Firing.

LEE'S LIBERALITY!

He Will Give the Yankees Fifteen Days to Clear Out.

THE MAINE ELECTION

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 13.—Picket and artillery firing have been kept up very briskly since Saturday, the ire of the Rebels not seeming to have cooled off yet at being overpowered and losing so many prisoners.

The result is that some five or six men a day are brought into the hospitals, the majority badly wounded, and some few have died.

Yesterday a large mortar opened on the right, and threw a number of shells into Petersburg with great precision.

A Rebel sharpshooter this afternoon stole across the Appomattox, and watching his chance shot one of our men at a battery.

He was soon discovered, and as he was making his way back across the river, a well directed shot struck the boat, tearing it to pieces, and it is supposed killing the occupant.

Deserters report that Lee had announced to his troops on Sunday, that he would give the Yankees fifteen days to get away from here, but he did not say what he would do if we refused to leave.

These men also represent matters to be in a bad way over there. They have been living on short rations, and were of a poor quality. The first thing they ask on reaching our camps is, "Where are we to get rations?"

We were just going to draw when we left. Among the casualties in the 3d Division 2d Corps, since Sunday, by picket firing, are Lieutenant George Essler, 99th Pa., killed; Lieutenant Benj. F. Moorhouse, 11th N. J., face; Lieutenant Joseph S. Hobbs, 17th Maine, back; Sergeant P. Goldy, 11th Mass., killed.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Terrible Row Among the Peace-Men.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, September 15.—The action of the Democratic State Convention at Albany, in rejecting Fernando Wood and the Mozart delegation and the McKeon delegation, has created the greatest excitement in the ranks of the "unterrified."

Vengeance is threatened, and the Peace men are gathered in knots about the bar rooms and Club headquarters, denouncing McClellan, and swearing that they will vote for Lincoln rather than be sold by the War Democrats.

NOMINATION FOR THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Norristown, September 15.—The well known manufacturer, George Bullock, Esq., was to-day nominated for Congress, in the Sixth District, by acclamation. Republicans and Democrats are enthusiastic in their expressions of satisfaction.

The Maine Election.

Augusta, September 15.—Official returns from 275 cities, towns, and plantations, show a total vote of 85,052.

The majority for Cony for Governor, is 15,316.

The total vote yet to be heard from, will amount to about 25,000, and will increase Cony's majority to nearly 18,000, or about the same as last year.

The total vote of the State will be nearly ten thousand less this year than last.

Returns from 119 representative districts show the election of 102 Union and 17 Democratic representatives to the Legislature.

The Senate is unanimously Union, every county in the State having been carried by the Union party.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

ALL QUIET AT MOBILE.

Doings of Wheeler and Hood.

LATEST NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Orders of General E. Kirby Smith.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM MOBILE.

Mobile, September 10.—Nothing of interest has transpired below to-day.

AFFAIRS BEFORE ATLANTA—HOOD'S REPORT—REMOVAL OF CITIZENS FROM ATLANTA—WHEELER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, September 12.

Late advices represent that the enemy is closely massed around Atlanta, and that there is no prospect of an advance soon. In their retreat from Jonesboro the Yankees destroyed fifteen miles of the Macon and Western railway. Our picket line now extends six miles beyond Jonesboro, with no enemy in sight, except scattered parties.

The following despatch has been received from General Hood:—

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee, September 9, 1864.—General Bragg:—General Sherman has ordered the removal of all citizens from Atlanta to go North or South, as they may elect, and proposes a truce for ten days to provide for the transportation of such as may desire to come South. I have accepted and am making arrangements. J. B. Hood, General.

The following report of Wheeler's operations was received from him yesterday:—"We destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad, and then worked down on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad. We destroyed fifty miles of the Tennessee railroad, and also several trains and much property. In every fight thus far with the enemy we have been successful, capturing and damaging a large number. Our loss is about one hundred killed and wounded. No prisoners have been captured from us in action.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM TEXAS PAPERS.

Hake's *Weekly Bulletin* of the 14th, 18th, and 21st ult., published at Galveston, contains the following intelligence:—

NEGROES IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Headquarters Department Trans-Mississippi, Shreveport, La., July 29, 1864.—General Orders, No. 55.—I. In accordance with an act of Congress entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of free negroes and slaves in certain capacities," approved February 17, 1864, all male free negroes, and other persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of 1803, or under the treaty of Spain of 1819, resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, will be immediately enrolled under the direction of the Bureau of Conscription.

II. The Bureau of Conscription will take the necessary steps through the enrolling officers to enrol immediately one fifth of all the male slaves in this department between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

III. All free negroes and slaves so enrolled will be sent to rendezvous designated by the commandants of negro labor for the several States, accompanied by descriptive rolls.

IV. Requisitions for negro labor must be made upon the commandants of negro labor of the several States.

V. All officers and agents of the Government in charge of slaves will furnish, monthly, to the commandants of negro labor of the several States to which the slaves belong correct and certified muster rolls of those in their charge.

By command of
General E. Kirby Smith.
S. S. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONSULTATION.

Shreveport, August 4.—A very grave consultation is going on here. Generals Price, Buckner, Forney, and Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, besides our own most excellent Governor, constitute the board of consultation.

General Taylor, I understand, has been restored and ordered to report on the other side.

A petition was in circulation at Houston, asking General E. Kirby Smith to recall the order transferring General Magruder to another department.

His successor, Major-General J. G. Walker, has assumed command and gives satisfaction to most persons. A new broom, he is expected to sweep clean.

The following is the general order, which announces the changes made:—

Headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La., August 4, 1864.—General Orders No. 60.—The following changes are announced in the District Commanders:—

Major-General J. B. Magruder, P. A. C. S., to command the District of Arkansas.

Major-General S. B. Buckner, P. A. C. S., to command the District of West Louisiana.

Major-General J. G. Walker, P. A. C. S., to command the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith,
S. S. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TROOPS CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Our Shreveport correspondent says, in a private note:—"I suppose you are aware that Walker's and Polignac's Divisions have crossed the Mississippi. They are said to have gone to Mobile, but I do not think they will stop short of Atlanta.

SHIPMENTS TO MATAMORAS.

Shippers here state that the French have great assurances that merchandise may be sent from New Orleans to Matamoras until December without molestation, and that trade will not be interrupted by the authorities.

REBEL GOVERNMENT WORKS AT ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Sept 6.—One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia railroad, is situated the Atlanta rolling-mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1858, and owned in 1863 by Schofield & Markham. It was at one time purchased by the South Carolina railroad Company for $630,000, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for an additional sum of $75,000. The mill has employed one hundred white hands and a like number of negroes. It is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done but little, its full capacity having been used in the manufacture of gunboat plates; and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose, that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for gunboats. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for the purpose mentioned. This mill furnished the iron for the *Merrimac*, *Arkansas*, and, in fact, nearly all the iron boats that the Rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone rendered Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling-mill, following the railroad towards the depot, at a but a short distance, is a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by Spiller & Burr, and was constructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a grist-mill. It was built by Richard Peters, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Holly Springs shortly before its capture by our forces. This work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands. A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine-shops, round-house, &c., of the Georgia railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon road. Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military storehouse. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government were stored. Three miles east is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fulminating powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment were employed a large number of both sexes, and all ages, and all colors. North of the depot are the machine shops and round house of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and opposite is the naval laboratory. Higher up, and on the west side of the railroad, are Winship's foundry and machine shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the Rebel Government. There are, besides the works enumerated, a large number of pork packing and oil establishments, and a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were also used by the Rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoe, artillery, harness, &c., manufactories. B. C. Truman.

OFFICE OF THE Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,

PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 4th of October next, for any portion or the whole of

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, $1,000,000, AS PART OF A NEW LOAN

authorized by Acts of Assembly, payable on the 1st day of April, 1881, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage on the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain without being opened until the meeting of the Board of Managers, at 12½ o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The offerers of accepted proposals will be early thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and afterwards each will be at liberty to pay the amount accepted by monthly instalments of 10 per cent. or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his or her option. The Managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Managers.

EDWIN WALTER, TREASURER.
9-15-3t

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—Beauty!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—Wealth!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—Health!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au14-4t

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1809.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors. Choice Havana Cigars. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces. English and Scotch Ale and Porter. Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care. At No. 118 S. SECOND Street. JOSHUA H. COUSTY. 1 29-1y

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS, For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences. Manufactured by the UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. JAMES P. WOOD, No. 41 S. FOURTH Street. B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. mh29-6m

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881, FOR SALE, In amounts and sizes to suit purchasers, at lowest market rate. BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY. C. E. WRIGHT & CO., No. 142 S. THIRD STREET. se17-2t Opposite the Exchange.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT OF Deceased Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of Wednesday, 28th instant, [illegible] commencing OCTOBER 1, 1864, of all deceased soldiers within the limits of the military district of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, White Hall, Fort Mifflin, Camp William Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other Hospitals, Barracks, or Camps, that may be established within that term. [illegible] The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests. By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Q. M. D. C. S. A. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Captain and A. Q. M. 914-10t

PROPOSALS FOR WALNUT HEAD Boards.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of MONDAY, 26th inst., for delivering at the United States Warehouses, Hanover street wharf, on or before OCTOBER 15, 1864— [illegible] Walnut Tablets, or Head Boards, with neat tenon, [illegible] inches wide, 1½ inches thick, smoothed on all sides and oiled. A sample must be sent with each proposal, and must be similar to sample now at this office. [illegible] By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. 914-10t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division. WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864. HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864. Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted. Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each. Price of Artillery Horses, $185 each. Payment will be made for six (6) and more. JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel First Division, Quartermaster-General's Office. se5-to10

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 13, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock M., September 17, 1864, for immediate delivery, at the Hanover street Storehouse, in this city, of the following described CARRIAGE BOLTS: [illegible] All to be of the best quality and the best make, and subject to inspection. Bidders will state price both in writing and in figures, quantity of each, size bid for, and the shortest possible time required for delivery; price to include package and delivery. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. For further information call at the office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street. By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department. GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M. se13-4t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required; furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. [illegible] Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A. GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M. se6-17t

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES, CLERK'S OFFICE, August 29, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following classes of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz.: [illegible list of reams of paper, envelopes, inkstands, pens, pencils, and other articles] In the supply of goods, contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to sample. Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered. As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States. The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1864. Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned. Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder. The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price, in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of United States. se10-tS30

PURE SPIRITS.—500 GALLS. PURE SPIRITS, 90th proof, for preserving purposes, for sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, No. 5 N. FRONT Street. se12-6t*

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND. H. A. GILDEA, Inventor and Manufacturer of the ARTIFICIAL ARM, Approved and adopted by the SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldiers, Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 312 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada. je20-2m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c. Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

SAMARITAN'S CURE. SAMARITAN'S CURE. [repeated] The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days. Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail. DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

SAMARITAN'S CURE. [repeated]

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, &c. Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2. It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day. (Sent by mail.) C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor. [repeated] Box 2056 Post Office. [repeated] Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO. [repeated] No. 232 N. SECOND Street. [repeated] Be sure and ask for SAMARITAN'S CURE. [repeated]

SYRUP DE RICORD. [repeated] A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America. This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally. It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing. Price $1 per bottle. C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor. [repeated] Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO. [repeated] No. 232 N. SECOND Street. Sent to any address. au30-tuth s3m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 3·30 and 10·30 P. M. Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M. Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M. New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Milford at 8·05 A. M. Salisbury at 8·05 A. M. TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA. Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M. Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·38, 7 and 9·10 P. M. Salisbury at 11·55 A. M. Milford at 2·45 P. M. Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 4·15 P. M. New Castle at 8·30 A. M., and 6·27 P. M. Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·40, 5·00, 7·56, 9·40 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10·25 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M. TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE. Leave Chester at 8·49 A. M., 3·05 and 11·05 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 5·35, 9·25 A. M., 3·40 and 11·40 P. M. Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:— Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M. SUNDAYS.—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore. From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30, and 11 P. M. From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·00 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. je4

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:— LEAVE EASTWARD. LEAVE WESTWARD. [timetable illegible] Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot. Passengers go through without change of cars. HENRY WOOD, Superintendent. ja4

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE. On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice. FOR GERMANTOWN. [timetable partly illegible] CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD. [illegible] FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN. [illegible] FOR MANAYUNK. [illegible] H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent. Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets. my21

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ADDITIONAL TRAINS. On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:— 7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport. 9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown. 10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington. 2 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown. 3·15 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c. 4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown. 5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. 6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale. 11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington. TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA. Leave Bethlehem at 6·40 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 6·07 P. M. Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M. Lansdale at 6 A. M. Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M. ON SUNDAYS. Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M. Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M. Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M. Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M. Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street. ELLIS CLARK, Agent. jel3

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH. PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN, THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS. FARE $2. EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS. On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M. Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. by29-tf W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:— Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M. Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets. Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M. The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot. ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M. Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points. ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.— On and after TUESDAY, September 6, 1864, will leave from Walnut Street Wharf as follows:— FOR CAPE MAY. At 3 P. M. For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Glassboro, at 9 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M. For Woodbury, &c., at 9 A. M. and 12 M., 3 and 4 P. M. For Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M. RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE Cape May at 6 A. M. Millville at 8·07 A. M. Salem at 6 A. M., and 1·15 P. M. Bridgeton at 6·18 A. M., 1·30 P. M. Glassboro at 7·40 and 9·17 A. M., and 2·23 P. M. Woodbury, at 7, 7·40 and 9·47 A. M., and 2·50 P. M. THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A special messenger accompanies each train. J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent. 30-tf

READING RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS. PASSENGER TRAINS Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING MAIL. At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c. [remainder partly illegible; right edge of column torn] READING ACCOMMODATION. [illegible] CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD. [illegible] NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. [illegible] SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD. [illegible] SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. [illegible] TICKETS. [illegible] COMMUTATION TICKETS. [illegible] MILEAGE TICKETS. [illegible] SEASON TICKETS. [illegible] CLERGYMEN. [illegible] EXCURSION TICKETS. [illegible] FREIGHT. [illegible] FREIGHT TRAINS. [illegible] MAILS. [illegible]

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length. [illegible] ja1-tf

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:— CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 17. CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, September 24. CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 1. And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. [illegible] For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, September 17, 1864. The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, September 17, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M. These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays. Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels. Freights taken at fair rates. Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods. For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue. ja1-tf

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street. For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.